HARUN YAHYA

THE MIRACLE IN THE MOSQUITO



Eyesight cannot perceive God, but He has spread boundless evidence of His existence before the eyes of man. He has made manifest His infinite intelligence and knowledge in His chosen beings. With His endless grace, He gives unimaginable tasks to the most unexpected, humble, even brainless creatures.

As a result, many creatures, whether large or small, from birds to reptiles, from whales to insects, exhibit unexpected behaviour and actions that fill people with admiration. These behaviours are surprising to most people. Even man, who sees himself as an intelligent, knowledgeable and conscious being, is humbled in the face of many of these skills—for example, the spider's ability to produce strands stronger than steel—and does not even have the power to imitate them.

The subject of this book, the mosquito, is just one such creature, aspects of whose behaviour fill us with admiration.

However, it is the creature we are most used to and encounter most commonly of these, and possibly the one we give the least thought to and consider as worthless. So, why the mosquito? The answer to this question is given in the Qur'an:

> God is not ashamed to make an example of a mosquito or of an even smaller thing. As for those who believe, they know it is the truth from their Lord. But as for those who disbelieve, they say, "What does God mean by this example?" He misguides many by it and guides many by it. But He only misguides the deviators. (Qur'an, 2:26)

ABOUT THE AUTHOR



The author, who writes under the pen-name Harun Yahya, was born in Ankara in 1956. He studied arts at Istanbul's Mimar Sinan University, and philosophy at Istanbul University. Since the 1980s, the author has published many books on political, faith-related and scientific issues. Greatly appreciated all around the world, these works have been instrumental in helping many to return their faith in God, and, in many others, to gain a deeper insight into their faith. Harun Yahya's books appeal to all kinds of readers, regardless of their age, race, or nationality, for they focus on one objective: to broaden the reader's perspective by encouraging him or her to think about a number of critical issues, such as the existence of God and His unity, and to live by the values He prescribed for them.


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
الله
رسول
محمد

TO THE READER

A special chapter is assigned to the collapse of the theory of evolution because this theory constitutes the basis of all anti-spiritual philosophies. Since Darwinism rejects the fact of creation—and therefore, God's existence—over the last 140 years it has caused many people to abandon their faith or fall into doubt. It is therefore an imperative service, a very important duty to show everyone that this theory is a deception. Since some readers may find the chance to read only one of our books, we think it appropriate to devote a chapter to summarize this subject.

All the author's books explain faith-related issues in light of Qur'anic verses, and invite readers to learn God's words and to live by them. All the subjects concerning God's verses are explained so as to leave no doubt or room for questions in the reader's mind. The books' sincere, plain, and fluent style ensures that everyone of every age and from every social group can easily understand them. Thanks to their effective, lucid narrative, they can be read at one sitting. Even those who rigorously reject spirituality are influenced by the facts these books document and cannot refute the truthfulness of their contents.

This and all the other books by the author can be read individually, or discussed in a group. Readers eager to profit from the books will find discussion very useful, letting them relate their reflections and experiences to one another.

In addition, it will be a great service to Islam to contribute to the publication and reading of these books, written solely for the pleasure of God. The author's books are all extremely convincing. For this reason, to communicate true religion to others, one of the most effective methods is encouraging them to read these books.

We hope the reader will look through the reviews of his other books at the back of this book. His rich source material on faith-related issues is very useful, and a pleasure to read.

In these books, unlike some other books, you will not find the author's personal views, explanations based on dubious sources, styles that are unobservant of the respect and reverence due to sacred subjects, nor hopeless, pessimistic arguments that create doubts in the mind and deviations in the heart.

HARUN YAHYA

JUNE, 2005

THE MIRACLE IN THE MOSQUITO



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Now writing under the pen-name of HARUN YAHYA, he was born in Ankara in 1956. Having completed his primary and secondary education in Ankara, he studied arts at Istanbul's Mimar Sinan University and philosophy at Istanbul University. Since the 1980s, he has published many books on political, scientific, and faith-related issues. Harun Yahya is well-known as the author of important works disclosing the imposture of evolutionists, their invalid claims, and the dark liaisons between Darwinism and such bloody ideologies as fascism and communism.

His pen-name is a composite of the names *Harun* (Aaron) and *Yahya* (John), in memory of the two esteemed Prophets who fought against their people's lack of faith. The Prophet's seal on his books' covers is symbolic and is linked to their contents. It represents the Qur'an (the Final Scripture) and Prophet Muhammad (may God bless him and grant him peace), last of the prophets. Under the guidance of the Qur'an and the Sunnah (teachings of the Prophet [may God bless him and grant him peace]), the author makes it his purpose to disprove each fundamental tenet of godless ideologies and to have the "last word," so as to completely silence the objections raised against religion. He uses the seal of the final Prophet (may God bless him and grant him peace), who attained ultimate wisdom and moral perfection, as a sign of his intention to offer the last word.

All of Harun Yahya's works share one single goal: to convey the Qur'an's message, encourage readers to consider basic faith-related issues such as God's existence and unity and the Hereafter; and to expose godless systems' feeble foundations and perverted ideologies.

Harun Yahya enjoys a wide readership in many countries, from India to America, England to Indonesia, Poland to Bosnia, and Spain to Brazil. Some of his books are available in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Urdu, Arabic, Albanian, Russian, Serbo-Croat (Bosnian), Polish, Malay, Uygur Turkish, and Indonesian.

Greatly appreciated all around the world, these works have been instrumental in many people recovering faith in God and gaining deeper insights into their faith. His books' wisdom and sincerity, together with a distinct style that's easy to understand, directly affect anyone who reads them. Those who seriously consider these books,

can no longer advocate atheism or any other perverted ideology or materialistic philosophy, since these books are characterized by rapid effectiveness, definite results, and irrefutability. Even if they continue to do so, it will be only a sentimental insistence, since these books refute such ideologies from their very foundations. All contemporary movements of denial are now ideologically defeated, thanks to the books written by Harun Yahya.

This is no doubt a result of the Qur'an's wisdom and lucidity. The author modestly intends to serve as a means in humanity's search for God's right path. No material gain is sought in the publication of these works.

Those who encourage others to read these books, to open their minds and hearts and guide them to become more devoted servants of God, render an invaluable service.

Meanwhile, it would only be a waste of time and energy to propagate other books that create confusion in people's minds, lead them into ideological chaos, and that clearly have no strong and precise effects in removing the doubts in people's hearts, as also verified from previous experience. It is impossible for books devised to emphasize the author's literary power rather than the noble goal of saving people from loss of faith, to have such a great effect. Those who doubt this can readily see that the sole aim of Harun Yahya's books is to overcome disbelief and to disseminate the Qur'an's moral values. The success and impact of this service are manifested in the readers' conviction.

One point should be kept in mind: The main reason for the continuing cruelty, conflict, and other ordeals endured by the vast majority of people is the ideological prevalence of disbelief. This can be ended only with the ideological defeat of disbelief and by conveying the wonders of creation and Qur'anic morality so that people can live by it. Considering the state of the world today, leading into a downward spiral of violence, corruption and conflict, clearly this service must be provided speedily and effectively, or it may be too late.

In this effort, the books of Harun Yahya assume a leading role. By the will of God, these books will be a means through which people in the twenty-first century will attain the peace, justice, and happiness promised in the Qur'an.

Published by

GLOBAL PUBLISHING

Talatpasa Mah. Emir Gazi Cad.

Ibrahim Elmas Ismerkezi A. Blok Kat 4

Okmeydani-Istanbul/Turkey

Phone: (+90 212) 222 00 88

ISBN

By Harun Yahya

Translated by Valerie Needham

Printed and bound by Secil Ofset in Istanbul

100 Yil Mah. MAS-SIT Matbaacilar Sitesi 4. Cadde No: 77

Bagcilar-Istanbul/Turkey

Phone: (+90 212) 629 06 15

All translations from the Qur'an are from *The Noble Qur'an: a New Rendering of its Meaning in English* by Hajj Abdalhaqq and Aisha Bewley, published by Bookwork, Norwich, UK. 1420 CE/1999 AH.

Abbreviation used:

(pbuh): Peace be upon him (following a reference to the prophets)

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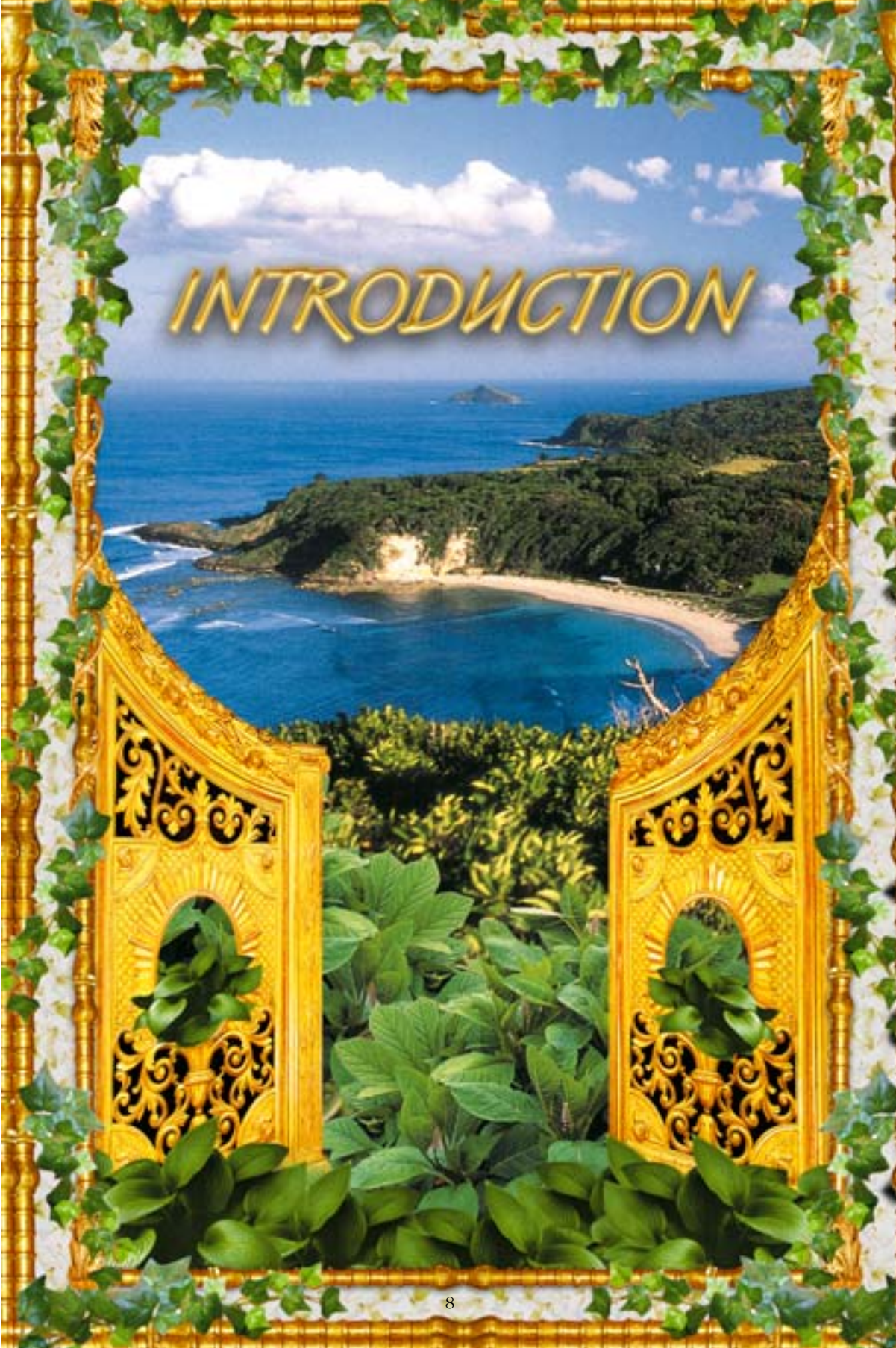
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INTRODUCTION

The many tasks that animals carry out and their actions require a degree of judgement, knowledge, experience and expertise going far beyond what they could imaginably do with the degree of intelligence available to them. Even simple observation is enough for us to know that it is not the animals themselves that produce these superior characteristics. Consider the ability of birds migrating thousands of kilometres to navigate faultlessly, the marvellous architectural skills employed by spiders when spinning their webs, the perfect cooperation and sharing of duties in ant colonies, the wonderful geometry of the honeycombs, built cooperatively by thousands of bees, and countless other examples...

The source of intelligence and will that enable animals to do these things is to be found neither in their bodies nor in nature, but rather in the conscious intervention of a hidden intelligence and power which reveals itself at every stage. Even if the owner of this intelligence and power cannot be seen, such intervention in events provides enough evidence of the existence of this power to remove all doubt.

The evolutionist scientists who are aware of this also admit to the existence of a power that goes far beyond the ability of these creatures to carry out their labours, but they limit their explanations of the subject by calling this power "instinct." Because they do not wish to acknowledge the true holder of this power they call instinct, they also invent a name for it and call it "mother nature." However, to date, no evolutionist has been able to show the place where the order is given for what they call instinct, to define what they call "mother nature," to explain whether it is a stone, a tree, a river, a mountain, a sea or a star.

As a result, the evolutionists create an imaginary god out of what they call "mother nature" and apply the term "instinct" to

behaviour that is really brought about by the command and inspiration of God. God reveals in the Qur'an as follows:

> **What you serve apart from Him are only names which you and your forefathers have made up. There is no mandate for them from God… (Qur'an, 12:40)**

Thus by not accepting the facts, they deceive themselves and try to appease their consciences. They clearly feel the existence of God and His attributes in their consciences, but they run away from "reality" and deny the evidence of God. The reason for this is explained in the Qur'an as follows:

> **When Our Signs came to them in all their clarity, they said, "This is downright magic," and they repudiated them wrongly and haughtily, in spite of their own certainty about them. Consider the final fate of the corrupters. (Qur'an, 27:13-14)**

God has spread boundless evidence of His existence before the eyes of man. He has made manifest His eternal intelligence and knowledge in His chosen beings. With His endless grace, He gives unimaginable tasks to the most unexpected, humble, even brainless creatures. As a result, many creatures, whether large or small, from birds to reptiles, from whales to insects, exhibit unexpected behaviour and actions that fill people with admiration. Such behaviours are surprising to most people. Even man, who sees himself as an intelligent, knowledgeable and conscious being, is humbled in the face of many of these skills (for example, the spider's ability to produce strands stronger than steel), and does not even have the power to imitate them.

The subject of this book, the mosquito, is just one such creature, aspects of whose behaviour fill us with admiration. And although it is the creature we may be most used to and encounter most commonly, it is possibly the one we give the least thought to and consider as worthless.

So you may well ask yourself, "In that case, why the mosquito?" God decrees as follows in a verse of the Qur'an:

> **God is not ashamed to make an example of a mosquito or of an even smaller thing. As for those who believe, they know it is the truth from their Lord. But as for those who disbelieve, they say, "What does God mean by this example?" He misguides many by it and guides many by it. But He only misguides the deviators. (Qur'an, 2:26)**

It behoves a man who is aware of this fact to reflect sincerely on the evidence of God's creation and to rightly fear (and respect) Him.

> **... Do you not know that God has power over all things? Do you not know that God is He to Whom the kingdom of the heavens and the Earth belongs and that, besides God, you have no protector and no helper? (Qur'an, 2:106-107)**



A person thinking about the systems with which a mosquito is equipped will be a witness to the miracles of creation in this creature and will understand once more the unbounded power of God.


THE ADVENTURE
BEGINS

As the rainy season approaches, there is a surge of activity in the dried-up ponds. These are ideal breeding places for the mosquitoes. At the bottom of ponds and in every hollow that is likely to fill up with water, mosquitoes can be seen on the move, but they are walking around rather than flying, as though intent on finding something.

Mosquitoes, normally thought of as fliers, present an interesting sight as they try to walk over obstacles that are like mountain peaks compared to their own size. All at once, thousands of mosquitoes go into action, as though they have received an order from somewhere. Now it is time for them to do their duty.

The long journey of the detector mosquitoes...

Mother mosquitoes have to find a suitable place for their eggs. The young emerging from their eggs need water in order to complete their stages of growth. This can be a muddy pool left by the rain, a swamp, a paddy field, a swimming pool or even a few drops of water in a tin can. Mosquitoes have a preference for still water, as this kind of water contains plants that can photosynthesise and thus enrich the water with oxygen, which is one of the most important requirements of the larvae.

The mosquito eggs can develop in any environment where there is water, but even so, a certain set of conditions is required. The hatching larvae have to go through various stages of development before they become mature mosquitoes, and at each stage the young mosquitoes have different needs. Moreover, drought or severe heat can hinder the development of the eggs. For this reason, the mother mosquito has to find an environment in which the young she will produce can comfortably complete their development.

So how does the mosquito find the most suitable environment? By sight, by smell, by guesswork, or by coincidence?

Let's illustrate with an example the difficulty the mosquito faces in finding the most suitable place for its eggs. Imagine you are trying to reach somewhere in a place that is full of hills, trees and hollows and you are walking under the hot sun without any means of help like a sunshade or a vehicle. You can imagine how tiring such a journey would be.

When we think how small a mosquito is, we can imagine how difficult, even impossible it could be to find a suitable place. However, the mosquito does this effortlessly and lays its eggs with ease. Thanks to a special receptor on the underside of its abdomen, it can determine whether the moisture content and temperature of the ground make it a suitable place for the eggs. It scans the ground tirelessly to find the most suitable place.

The arduous task begins...

Let's give some thought to how a creature such as the mosquito can carry out the task of measuring the moisture content and temperature of the ground.



Conducting research into earth is quite a painstaking task. Human beings make use of specially designed devices to ascertain the degree of moisture, the age and the fertility of the earth and to determine what minerals and materials it contains. Detectors are used or the earth is probed and samples examined in a laboratory, because it is somewhat difficult to obtain reliable results from an operation—such as digging—without knowing what there is, how deep it is and how much of it there is. A mistake results in wasted effort, time and money, which is difficult to recoup.

As for the mosquito, it first scans the ground to get a conclu-



sive result. It obtains information on the general state of the ground, evaluates its findings and makes a decision according to the conclusion it comes to. At this point it should not be forgotten that we are not talking about a fully equipped technical device, but a little creature only 10 mm (0.4 inch) in length.

The talents of the mosquito

Let's go over what has been explained so far and think about how a mosquito manages to do this.

A creature 10 mm (0.4 inch) in length is making a conscious investigation. Its aim is to find an environment for its eggs which will meet the needs of the hatching young. The first thing we need to think about is how the mosquito knows what requirements its eggs have.

The mosquito has no knowledge of concepts such as temperature change and humidity rate. For example, it does not know the moisture content, the water content of a unit volume of earth. Nor

does it know that the enzymes and proteins in the eggs will be activated by the right degree of moisture and heat. It would of course be unreasonable to think that the mosquito knows what protein and enzymes are, what they are for, under what conditions they will be activated to ensure the development of the egg, and how to look ahead and act on the basis of this knowledge.

In that case, how is it that a mosquito knows that it has to find the right degree of moisture and heat?

The mosquito is an insect with no capacity for such talents as thinking or learning. Nor is there any question of its receiving any kind of training. So what is the knowledge that makes this insect act in accordance with a specific aim?

The second important detail is the technical equipment the mosquito uses when conducting its research. The mosquito is created with an organ that is in exactly the right place to give an accurate assessment of heat and moisture.

But how did the mosquito come to acquire such an organ? Did the mosquito decide to fix a kind of "detector" to its body as a result of its observations and trials on the needs of its young? And then on the basis of this decision, did it make some changes to its own body? Or was it part of the imaginary "evolutionary process" that one day quite by chance an organ, which again by chance is capable of measuring heat and moisture, was appended to the body of the first mosquito to appear on the scene?

Naturally, none of these scenarios is plausible. They evoke hundreds of questions that invalidate the evolutionists' explanation of coincidence. Given the impossibility of the evolutionists' claims let us further emphasise their lack of logic by supposing that this organ appeared by chance. First of all, it is not only this sensitive receptor of the mosquito that needs to be perfect but all the other organs too. Because, an organ that is not in perfect work-

ing order or which makes incomplete measurements, for example only of moisture or heat, is of no use, for it would lead to the extinction of the species.

The next question that springs to mind is "How did the mosquito find out what this organ is for and how to use it?"

It is obvious that the mosquito is not able to install a special scanner in its own body any more than it can pass on information to future generations regarding the purpose and use of this scanner.

There is a perfect harmony in the characteristics of the mosquito, which could not be the product of coincidence. As will be seen from the examples given on the following pages, the mosquito has to emerge in a fully-fledged state, or it would not be possible for it to live. This means that the mosquito is created. It is God Who creates the mosquito in its perfect form. Each characteristic of the mosquito acquaints us with the incomparable creative art of God. In the following verses of the Qur'an, God gives an example to illustrate the perfection in His creation:



It was He Who created the seven heavens one above the other. You will not find any flaw in the creation of the All-Merciful. Look again—do you see any gaps? Then look again and again. Your eyes will in the end be dazzled and exhausted! (Qur'an, 67:3-4)


SKILLS OF THE
MOSQUITO

Shortly after the building of an electricity generation plant in Canada in the 1920s, all its generators broke down. This was caused by hundreds of thousands of mosquitoes congesting the engines of the generators. So what was it that attracted the mosquitoes to the generators? A short time after the generators were cleaned, the same thing happened again and the problem was solved by calling in a mosquito expert.

The mosquitoes invading the generators were all males. The reason was that they thought that there were females in the machines ready to mate with them. They had confused the whirring sounds made by the generators with the buzzing of females. When the speed of the generators was adjusted, the mosquitoes were no longer confused by the sound.

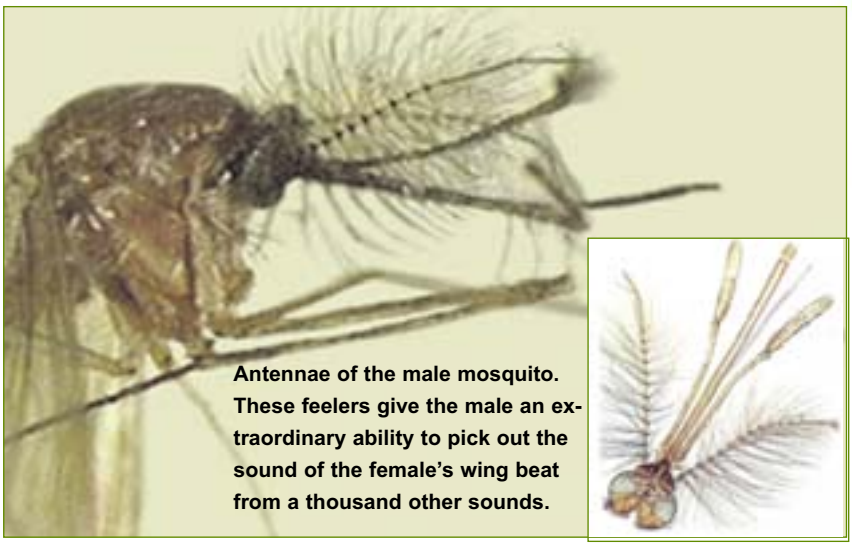
This interesting event draws our attention to the special system that enables mosquitoes to mate. Male mosquitoes recognise females by the sounds made by their wings, and thanks to this they find the females and mate with them.

The incomparable hearing capacity of the mosquito

Mosquitoes mate on the wing. However, until the males reach maturity, that is to say during the first 24 hours of their short lives, they are not able to mate, for at this stage their antennae have not yet dried out. The deaf males cannot hear the sound of the females' wings, that is to say the mating call.

Hearing is very advanced in mosquitoes. On the pair of small, hair-covered antennae on a male's head, there is an organ composed of numerous sensory cells. This system, which is known as the "Johnston's organ," receives the vibrations of sound waves and differentiates between them. These hairy feelers can only perceive sound waves when they are in an upright position.

The sound produced by the wings of the female is the most



Antennae of the male mosquito. These feelers give the male an extraordinary ability to pick out the sound of the female's wing beat from a thousand other sounds.

important factor influencing the males. The wing sounds of the females cause the receptor cells on the male antennae to vibrate and send electrical signals to his brain. The wing-beat of the females is faster than that of the males, and the vibrations produced by the females' wings incite the males to mate.

Let's think about the sounds we can hear on a summer day when there are plenty of mosquitoes around... traffic noise, people talking, animal sounds, in short a multitude of sounds, some of which are audible and some of which are inaudible to the human ear, depending upon their frequencies. It should be quite difficult for the male to pick out the sound of the female beating her wings in the midst of this tumult of sounds. However, the sensitive "ears" of the male are able to distinguish the sound of the female out of all these sounds and he flies straight to the female to mate. When a female flies into a crowd of mosquitoes and is noticed by one of the males, she is held by special pincers located near the male sexual organ and mating usually takes place in the air, but sometimes on the ground. After mating, the male returns to the flock and after a time he dies.

At this point the subject should be examined in more detail.

There is a very interesting system at work. The mosquito recognises the opposite sex by the beat of her wings.

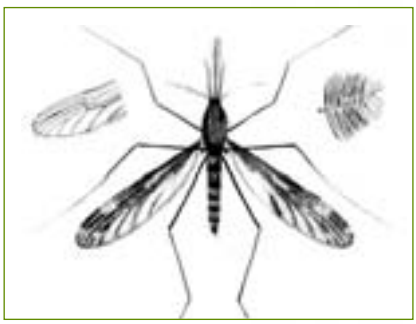
First of all, the female could well beat her wings more slowly and the male beat his more quickly. This creates a number of questions that need to be answered by evolutionary theory, which puts the characteristics of living things down to coincidence.

If the mosquito exists as a result of coincidence, it would be expected that the wings of each mosquito would beat at a random speed. For there is no reason necessitating the wings of the male to beat more slowly and those of the female to beat more quickly. However, each mosquito beats its wings at a specific speed to distinguish its sex as though it is conforming to some order. In fact this frequency difference has no meaning just by itself. If the male mosquito were not created with such a superior sense of hearing, this beating of the wings would have no meaning. The vibrations produced by the female mosquito would be as meaningless to the male mosquito as they are to humans. In such a situation, mating would not take place due to the male's inability to perceive the female.

Without a doubt the opposite could also be possible. If the male had an excellent sense of hearing, but if all mosquitoes, whether male or female, beat their wings at different frequencies, the perceptive ability of the male would be rendered useless. This



Female mosquito



Male mosquito

would mean the extinction of the mosquito at the first generation in both scenarios.

This clearly shows us that the system enabling mosquitoes to recognise one another for the purpose of mating has had to function perfectly since the very first pair of mosquitoes. Thus the only explanation for the sudden emergence of such a finely tuned system is an intelligent design. God created the mosquito with this special system already in-built.



Pincers the male uses to hold the female when in the air. If it were not for these pincers, mating would not be possible and the mosquito species would die out.

Reflecting on the evidence of creation

The mosquito is one of the proofs of creation mentioned in the Qur'an. God creates boundless evidence to remind man of His existence and His omnipotence. It is of the utmost importance to be aware of this fact, to reflect on it and to acknowledge God's power. Each person has a duty to reflect on the evidence of creation and live his life with the consciousness of the true purpose of his existence. The fact that man can discover this purpose through reflection is contained in a verse of the Qur'an:

> **Have they not travelled about the Earth and do they not have hearts to understand with or ears to hear with? It is not their eyes which are blind but the hearts in their breasts which are blind. (Qur'an, 22:46)**

It is very easy for a person to comprehend God's existence. In the Qur'an, Prophet Abraham (pbuh) is given as an example of this. Prophet Abraham (pbuh) acknowledges as a matter of con-

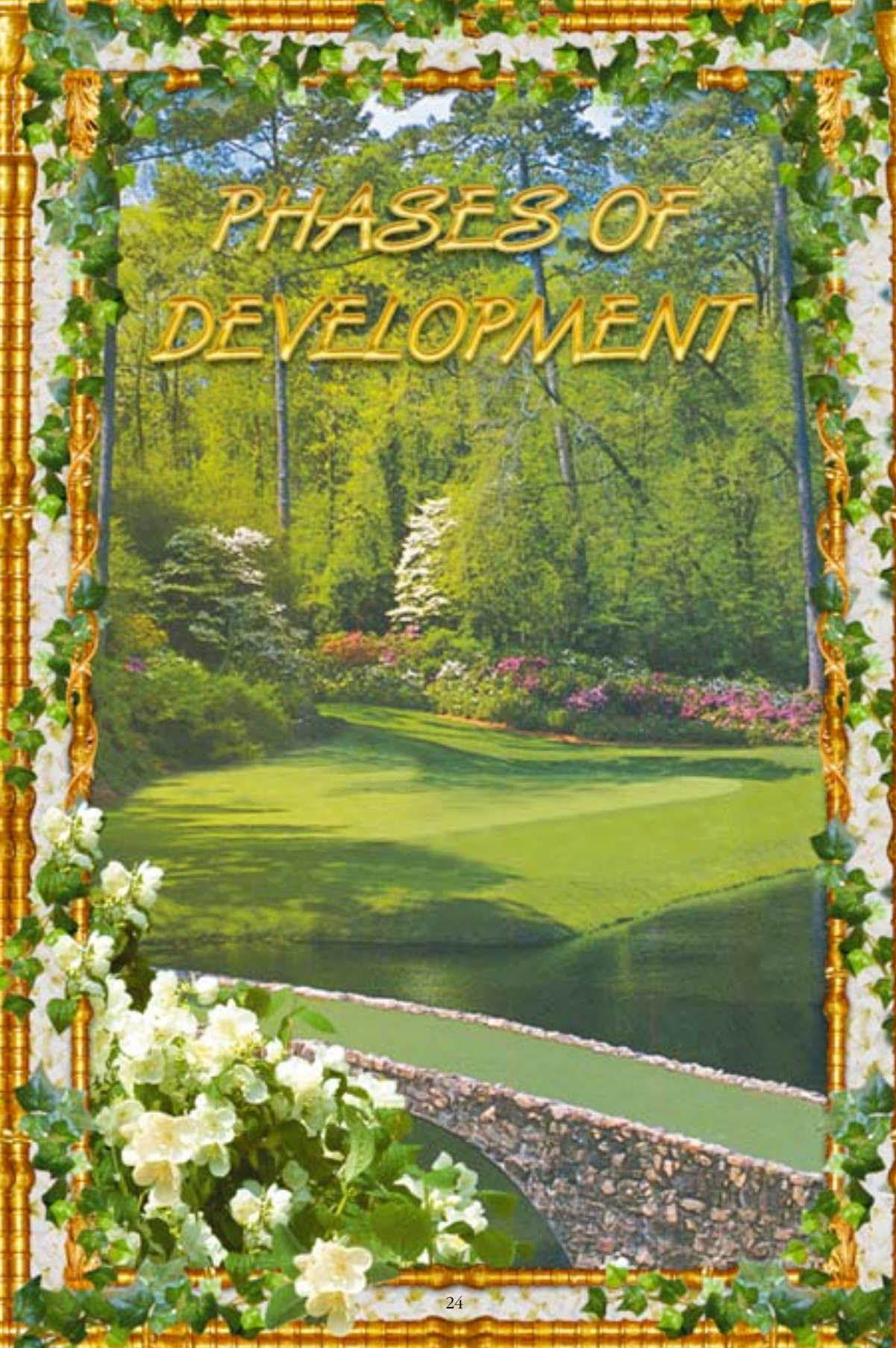
science that there is only one God. In spite of his polytheistic tribe, this noble person gave up the idols worshipped by his tribe and devoted himself to God alone. The following verses of the Qur'an tell us of Prophet Abraham's (pbuh) certainty in his faith in God:

> **Because of that We showed Abraham the dominions of the heavens and the Earth so that he might become a firm believer. When night drew its shadow over him, he saw a star and said, "This is my Lord!" Then when it faded in the morning light, he said, "I will not worship gods that fade." Then when he saw the moon come up he said, "This is my Lord!" But then when it set, he said, "If my Lord does not guide me, I shall surely go astray." Then when he saw the Sun come up he said, "This is my Lord! This is greater!" But when it set he said to his people, "I am done with your idols. I will turn my face to Him Who has created the heavens and the Earth and will live a righteous life. I am no idolater." (Qur'an, 6:75-79)**

As in the example of Prophet Abraham (pbuh), it is self-evident that people of conscience can reflect on the existence of God. People who know this truth have the duty of living their lives in a way that is pleasing to God. God tells us in verses of the Qur'an that a brief life of six to seven decades in this world should not be preferred to eternal life in the Hereafter:

> **The life of this world is nothing but a game and a diversion. Surely, the Hereafter is better for those who guard against evil. So will you not use your intellect? (Qur'an, 6:32)**

He who is conscious of having been created as God's creature and who therefore lives his life in a way that is pleasing to our Lord lives a good life on Earth and may also hope for eternal life in Paradise.


PHASES OF
DEVELOPMENT

After mating, the female mosquito stores the sperm in a special pouch and can lay the fertilised eggs over a period of weeks. The female starts drinking blood from the time of mating, as blood is essential for the development of the eggs.

On examination of these characteristics, the miracle in the mosquito takes on a new direction.

The miraculous eggs that can halt their development

Animals are able to perform with surprising ease many things that would seem impossible for man to achieve. For example, a human pregnancy cannot be prolonged, but certain creatures are able to do this. One such creature is the mosquito. Even though the time to lay the eggs has come, some mosquitoes lay their eggs not after the first rain, but after the second or third. This prudence is a way of protecting the mosquitoes' progeny.

There is an important reason for mosquitoes delaying the laying of their eggs. There is a high probability of the moisture and puddles left by the first rain drying up in a short time. This means that the larvae would be left on dry ground and so would be unable to develop. This is only a probability, but the mosquito acts as though it has prior knowledge of this probability and behaves with great wisdom. It is not taken in by the first rain, but waits for the next downpour.

This situation brings several questions to mind:

How does the mosquito know that the moisture content of the ground may not be adequate after the first rain and that the puddles may dry up in a short time? In order for the mosquito to take such a precaution, it should be aware of the effect of evaporation and say to itself: "This is just the first rain and in time the water in the earth and on its surface will evaporate, so I should

wait a bit longer to lay my eggs."

The mosquito cannot acquire this knowledge through experience, for at the first trial the eggs would dry up and the new generation would be wiped out. For the success of the species, the mosquito must have some knowledge on the subject, but it is obvious that it cannot acquire this by itself.

Such examples are given to help better understand the situation, but as has already been mentioned, the mosquito has no capacity for learning. Nevertheless, the mosquito makes an extremely appropriate and far-sighted decision, which saves the lives of the next generation.

At this point it is worth dwelling on a very important question. How is knowledge passed on from generation to generation? If the newborn in question were a human being, its education would take years. Everything it knows would be taken from the experience of life and education gained after birth. However, every female mosquito, whose entire life consists of only a few weeks, has the knowledge it needs from the very beginning of its life. Who taught it this knowledge? On whose orders do mosquitoes act?

Although these questions on the breeding of mosquitoes are of little interest to most people, the answer constitutes a very important subject, which is of interest to everyone.

The mosquito, in common with all other living creatures, acts on the inspiration of God, Lord of the heavens and the Earth. This is the only true answer. Every living creature including man is under the control of God, whether or not it is aware of this. This is expressed as follows in a verse of the Qur'an:

"I have put my trust in God, my Lord and your Lord. There is no living creature on Earth whose destiny He does not control. Straight is the path of my Lord." (Qur'an, 11:56)

Managing to survive difficult times…

Mosquitoes lay their eggs in the summer months or in autumn. The temperature of the place they find to lay their eggs is an important factor in the development of the larvae. Development is speeded up when a certain temperature is reached (minimum 10°C [50°F], maximum 30°C [86°F]), and if these limits are exceeded, development slows down or the larvae die.

Although the larvae are vulnerable, the eggs are quite resilient to drought and cold. If the right conditions are not available, the eggs can wait for rain and rising temperatures without cracking.

You have just read this sentence and if you are an observant person, you must have noticed the mention of the fact that "the eggs can wait without cracking." Although their time has come to hatch, the eggs can wait without cracking…

If the right conditions are not available, the eggs' development is halted. This is not a kind of death, but just a precaution taken until conditions improve. This delayed action, which is usually seen at the egg stage, is referred to as "diapause."

At times when there is not enough moisture and heat for the eggs to grow, they stop developing and can keep for years without spoiling. There is a kind of heat-moisture safety fuse in the eggs. When the conditions are wrong, the fuse blows and the egg's development programme is put on hold.

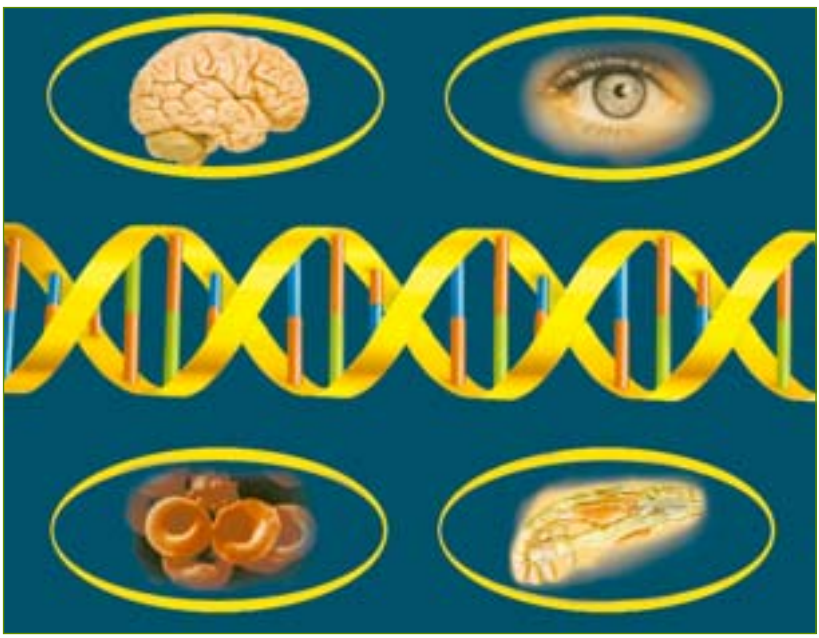
Actually it is not quite right to call this "stopping the programme," because waiting for the right conditions is part of the programme. (This little creature said to contain a programme is approximately 1 mm [0.04 inch] in length—about the size of the point of a pencil.)

Whatever source you look at on this subject, the result is the same; it is agreed that the embryos act in accordance with a programme. This is a development programme, which takes place in

the abdomen of the mother or in the egg, and in one respect resembles a computer programme. All the details of the programme are written into DNA molecules contained in the cell nucleus.

The differences between a mosquito and a human or an elephant and a parrot arise from this different programming in the cells. At first glance there seems to be little difference between a newly fertilised animal cell and a newly fertilised human cell. But each cell divides strictly according to the programme written into it. Living species emerge as a result of these cell divisions. In the mosquito too the commands of this programme are obeyed and if necessary the development of the eggs is halted.

At this point something should be explained: How has this embryonic programme been created? Who makes the programme and tells the embryo how to act?



The genetic details of all living creatures are coded in the DNA of their cells. Also in the case of humans, all details relating to the colour of the eyes and hair, height, structure of the internal organs and skin colour are coded in the DNA. This is only one example of the evidence of God's perfect creation.

Each one of the cells making up the embryo complies with the programme and acts jointly to stop the development.

If there is a programme, there must be a programming intelligence that wrote it. It is inconceivable to claim that even the simplest computer programme wrote itself, that is to say, as a result of information coming together by chance. In that case, of course, it is far more unreasonable to claim that an embryonic programme as yet unsolved by the human mind could have been produced as a result of coincidence.

There is only one explanation for this extraordinary event. It is because all the cells act on the inspiration of God that they can make such conscious moves.

Let us now leave the subject of the halting of the mosquito egg's development and return to the subject of waiting for a suitable environment.

This feature is of vital importance from the perspective of continuation of the species. For example, one variety of desert mosquito lays thick-skinned eggs that can crack after a period of one or two years. These eggs survive for years without spoiling and then split open for the larvae inside to continue their development as though nothing unusual has happened.

Due to this resilience, mosquitoes can be found in almost every part of the world. Mosquitoes can live in places where the arctic temperature falls to -60°C (-76°F), in the humid, hot and airless atmosphere of mines, or in deserts where, apart from two or three wells, there is no other water supply for miles.

In the north of Iceland at the Arctic Circle there is a lake called "Mosquito Lake" (Lake Myvatn). Frozen larvae found in iced-over lakes hatch from the eggs when the ice melts as if they have not been frozen in ice for months on end. Their development takes off from where it left off and they develop into mature mosquitoes.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MOSQUITO EGGS

Female mosquitoes can lay from 40 to 200 eggs at a time in water. There are some that lay their eggs once every three weeks and others that lay once a year. The mosquito eggs have different characteristics according to where the species lives, the enemies in that environment or dangers that may be encountered. Some are very carefully packaged, some are packed tightly into a space, and some are supported with air pillows to prevent them from sinking.

Camouflage expert eggs

Once the eggs leave the mother's side they are left totally defenceless. At first, because of their bright yellow colour they are motionless preys, easy to spot. A great number of enemies await them.

But mosquito eggs have an important characteristic. The colour of the eggs, which are laid at night, turns to black at first light. In this way they are well camouflaged from insects and birds.

At the larval and pupal stages of some species of mosquito, such as the *anopheles*, they are able to change colour to fit in with their environment. So if the larva is put in a black or white environment, it immediately takes on the colour of that environment.

Naturally neither the egg nor the larva, or even the mother mosquito who has gone through these stages, has any knowledge of this colour change. The mosquito larvae have absolutely no idea that there are enemies around them, that the mother has left them and that they are alone and defenceless. But this situation doesn't pose any problems for them, because they have been created with the most suitable form of defence, as well as their other needs being met. The pigments in the outer layer of the eggs or larvae are activated by sunlight and camouflage themselves by growing darker.

The changing of colour to merge with the environment by the effect of photons emitted by the Sun is a somewhat complex chemical process, and the knowledge of this system is already installed in the cells of the egg shell. All the necessary chemical and physical processes for this effective form of defence are realised without exception in all mosquito larvae. All these facts lead us to only one conclusion: The creator of this finely planned process to protect the larvae in case of need has superior power. This power belongs to God, the Creator of all things. This is set forth as follows in a verse of the Qur'an:

> **That is God, your Lord. There is no deity but Him, the Creator of everything. So worship Him. He is responsible for everything. (Qur'an, 6:102)**

Unsinkable eggs

The underside of the egg of the *Culex* mosquito has a funnel-shaped hollow. The purpose of this hollow may not be obvious at first sight, but in further stages of the egg's development it emerges that it has a vital function. Thanks to the air filling the hollow it acts as a life buoy and keeps the eggs afloat.

However, the hollow can lead to serious problems for the egg. The hollow located under the egg, which can be termed a "life buoy," can easily be rendered useless if the egg "capsizes." For this reason a single egg laid on the water cannot float for long. If its balance is disturbed by the slightest rocking motion, it will overturn and the air-filled hollow will fill with water causing the egg to sink. However, in order to survive, the eggs have to stay above water. What would you do in this situation to stop the eggs sinking?

Mosquitoes solve this problem in an ingenious way by sticking the eggs together. The eggs are stuck side by side into a disc shape and form a natural floating raft. This disc, which is about 11

mm (0.43 inch) in diameter, can easily float on water. The hollows under the eggs and the spaces between the eggs serve as an air pillow to keep the disc afloat. If such a clever method were not employed, the eggs would sink and die. However, the danger is averted right from the start and security provided by this design detail.

So how is it that a mosquito can think about a problem and find the most appropriate solution? Is it possible for the mosquito to know about the buoyancy of water? Where does it get the knowledge of how to use this force?

However impossible it may be, let's suppose that the mosquito comes up with the solution for itself by observing other eggs and thinking about it at length. Even if that were the case, if there was no air hollow under the egg from the time it was laid, the mosquito's raft would be useless.

What's more, the mosquito is also created with an adhesive for sticking the eggs together, which is not dissolved by water over time. If it were not for this glue, there would be no meaning to the airspace under the egg or the mosquito's decision to make a raft.

Of course, there is also a reason for the raft made by the mosquito being disc-shaped. The disc shape is the most suitable for a raft. If the mosquito used another geometric shape, for example, a long, narrow rectangle, the raft could easily capsize. But the disc-shape best protects the raft from capsizing if the water is rippled.

It is not possible to claim that the details, which together make up such a harmonious system, could have evolved of their own accord over time. Furthermore, if one of these details were missing, it would not be possible to go back over the whole system again and it would be destroyed. The mosquito makes a raft which it cannot develop by means of "trial and error" and which certainly could not have been produced as a result of coincidence. Thus the sole explanation for this system is that this creature, which makes a raft just a few weeks at most after hatching from



The mother mosquito binds the eggs together into a raft shape. This is the best solution for preventing the eggs from sinking.

the egg, is endowed with the necessary knowledge and constitution for this task and has been "programmed" for it.

It is quite a painstaking task to stick eggs together one by one and make a raft. And since these eggs will split open in the next season, the mosquito will die without seeing the result of its labour. After laying the eggs it has no further ties with the eggs. The mosquito, which will shortly die, goes to great lengths at no personal gain to ensure the safety of its eggs after its death.

Something that is really worthy of note at this point is that the mosquito has absolutely nothing to gain in spite of all its effort. The laborious task it carries out has no effect on its own life. That is to say, the mosquito doesn't go to these lengths to stay alive, but to save the next generation. It makes the most appropriate decision and does all the necessary things to perfection to succeed in a difficult task to save a generation it will never see, and will never know what conditions it will develop under and what dangers it will face.

Those who defend evolutionary theory claim that creatures exist because of coincidence, and suggest that there is a selfish struggle for life in nature. If this claim were true, the mosquito could be expected to take no interest in its young, to lay the eggs in any place and to make no effort to defend them and supply other needs. But as we can see from the information which has been provided so far, the mosquito does not behave in this way and puts a lot of effort into a job whose results it will never see.

It is quite plain to see that there is no struggle for life in the mosquito. The common-sense actions it takes are made under the inspiration it is provided with. It is God Who gives this sense of self-sacrifice to the mosquito. In the following verse of the Qur'an, God explains how everything is submissive to Him:

> **Everyone in the heavens and on the Earth belongs to Him. All are submissive to Him. It is He Who originated creation and then regenerates it. That is very easy for Him. His is the most exalted designation in the heavens and the Earth. He is the Almighty, the All-Wise. (Qur'an, 30:26-27)**



A raft of mosquito eggs

Gelatin-covered eggs

Over the last ten years, effective methods have been developed for the preservation of foodstuffs. The most important of these is packaging.

The variety of midge known as the *Chironomidae* (in the same order, *Diptera*, as mosquitoes) uses this method to preserve its eggs.

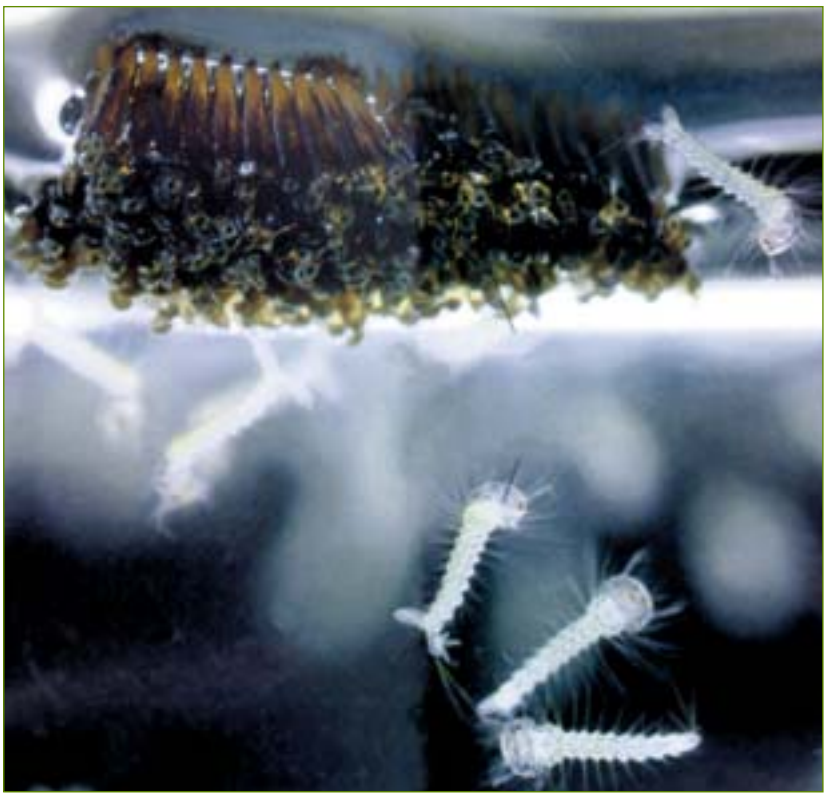
The eggs are laid in a pile of gelatin-like substance, either in the shape of a frame or a string. The gelatin mass protects the eggs from being blown away, from drying up, from sudden changes in temperature and from enemies. In addition, thanks to this substance the fly sticks the eggs to plants or stones and thus also prevents the eggs from getting lost in the water.

Life buoy eggs

The eggs of the *Anopheles* mosquitoes, which serve as vectors for malaria, have a special shape and structure to prevent their sinking and enable them to stay on the surface of the water. Little air chambers on the outside of the eggshell and floating edges surrounding the egg keep it above water. The floating edges increase the surface tension of the water and thanks to this tension the egg does not sink.

Surface tension creates a force, which small creatures in particular cannot pass through. However, this is not usually a bad thing as it enables insects to walk on the water with ease. Thanks to support structures found on the legs of some insects, such as little hairs or oily secretions covering the feet, they are able to move much more easily on the surface of water.

The air chambers and floating edges on the eggs of the *Anopheles* mosquito make great use of the physical law of surface tension. However, as has already been mentioned, neither the larvae inside the eggs nor the mother mosquito, who herself once hatched from one of these eggs, has any knowledge of the surface



Egg raft and hatching larvae.

tension or the structures on the eggs that make use of it.

There is no possibility of such an attribute being acquired over time. If this structure had failed to appear on the egg just once, all the *Anopheles* eggs would have sunk to the bottom of the water and the mosquito would have died out.

But such a situation never happens. For the *Anopheles* mosquitoes, like all other creatures, come to life complete with whatever they need to continue their existence designed in the most appropriate way.

God has created the characteristics needed by each creature and has inspired perfectly in each of them the tasks they will carry out. God has power over all things. The duty that befalls man is



Eggs of the *Anopheles*.
The little air sacs around the eggs and structures that increase the surface tension ensure that the eggs stay at the surface of the water. If, for once, these structures that keep the eggs afloat failed to form, all the eggs of the Anopheles mosquito would sink and die.

to reflect on the perfection of His creation and to deliver himself to His eternal might. God tells us in a verse of the Qur'an that there is no other deity:

> **Say: "Who is the Lord of the heavens and the Earth?" Say: "God." Say: "So why have you taken protectors apart from Him who possess no power to help or harm even themselves?" Say: "Are the blind and seeing equal? Or are darkness and light the same? Or have they assigned partners to God who create as He creates, so that all creating seems the same to them?" Say: "God is the Creator of all things. He is the One, Who conquers all." (Qur'an, 13:16)**

Bamboo mosquitoes

Some mosqutio species lay their eggs in bamboo stems, which provide for the larvae a safe environment that also meets their other needs.

Like other mosquitoes, these mosquitoes have a unique method of egg laying. The mosquito sticks its rear legs through the holes of bamboo stems into the water left inside and thus assures itself that the eggs will drop into water, where they will continue their development.

When the first rain falls the eggs go into the incubation phase. Within 2-3 days of the eggs being laid, the incubation phase comes to an end and the grubs start to hatch. The grubs inside the eggs mature and hatch at practically the same moment. Within a minute all the grubs start wandering around in the water. They move around non-stop, eating virtually anything they come across and grow at an incredible rate.

Was it the ancestors of these species of mosquito that concluded from their observations that the most secure place for their young was bamboo stems and then decided that all descendants should use the same method? Was this order then passed on from generation to generation to every new female?

As we have seen, such questions inevitably confront us at every stage. The answers to these questions lead every person with a conscience to one point: the fact of creation. In a little water collected in some bamboo stem in some part of the world or other, there is a life form that we do not know about, that we have not even thought about, and this life form has been created in a perfect manner. This perfect creation encompasses the entire universe.

God points out in a verse of the Qur'an the importance of thinking about His creations:

… And the water which God sends down from the sky—by which He brings the Earth to life when it was dead and scat-

ters about on it creatures of every kind—and the varying directions of the winds, and the clouds subservient between heaven and earth, **there are signs for people who use their intellect. (Qur'an, 2:164)**

And in your creation and all the creatures He has spread about far and near there are signs for true believers. (Qur'an, 45:4)

CHANGE IN THE APPEARANCE OF THE EGGS: THE LARVAL PHASE

The young mosquito newly emerged from the egg bears no resemblance to the mature state. It is as though it is a completely different creature. The body of the larva is approximately 1-1.5 mm (0.04-0.05 inch) in length and is divided into 3 sections consisting of the head, the thorax and the abdomen. The head is oval-shaped with eyes on either side that meet in the middle, with a short antenna above each eye. But the larva has to go through a long and difficult journey before it turns into a mature mosquito.

The larvae live underwater. Because they eat constantly, they enlarge 6-7 times in the space of a week. This is the only time in the mosquito's life cycle that it grows. The larva is just hungry, eats and gets bigger.

How does the larva feed in the water?

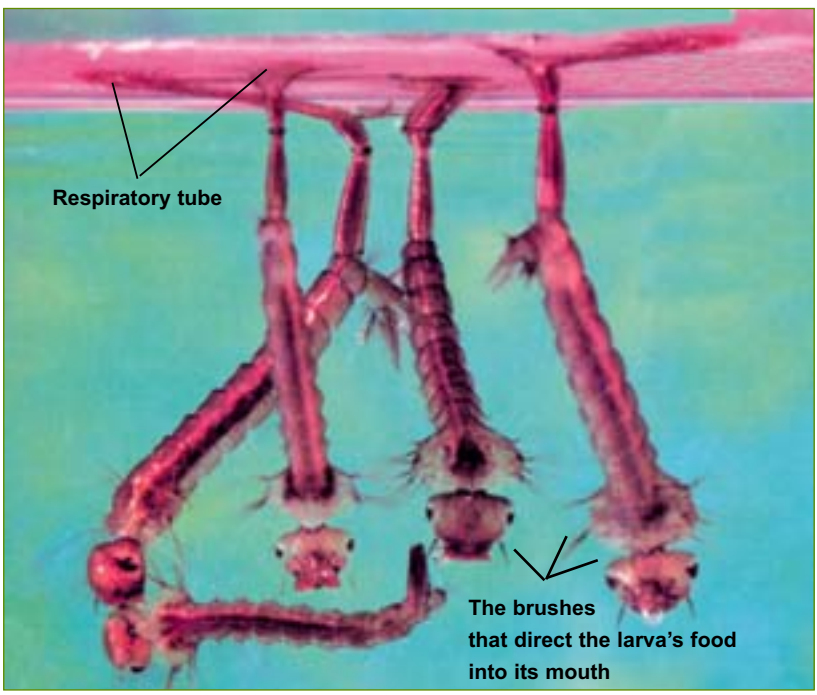
In this phase in order to breathe the larva has to remain suspended over the water without drowning. But there is a problem: How can a mosquito, which constantly needs to feed, get food when it is constantly suspended above water? A special method has to be found for this, but the creature in question is only a larva, with no capacity to think or develop a method.

If necessity dictates, the larva can dive into the water, but only

for a short time because it has to come up to the surface to breathe. For this reason, it is impossible to feed by diving in this way.

A very important mechanism present in the larva allows it to eat head-down in the water. Thanks to this mechanism, the larva, which cannot go after its prey, agitates the water and brings prey to its mouth. It creates a current in the water by the rapid shaking of the 4 sets of fine-haired brushes on either side of its mouth. Bacteria found in the water are thus guided into the larva's mouth by the motion of the water. The larva also eats the bacteria that get stuck in these brushes. A mosquito larva can sieve about 100-1,000 cc of water a day by this method.

As we have seen, there is an evident design in the larva: the brushes around its mouth are special feeding tools. Thanks to this system the larva can reach its prey without drowning. In His



boundless compassion, Almighty God manifests Himself as the Provider (*al-Razzaq*) of all Creation, and protects the mosquito larvae. God has indeed created all creatures to perfection. And every living creature is provided for by God:

> **How many creatures cannot fend for themselves! God provides for them as He provides for you. He is the All-Hearing, the All-Knowing. (Qur'an, 29:60)**

Breathing head-down

One of the basic needs of the constantly feeding larva is breathing. But how is it that the larva is able not only to breathe but also eat while it is suspended upside-down?

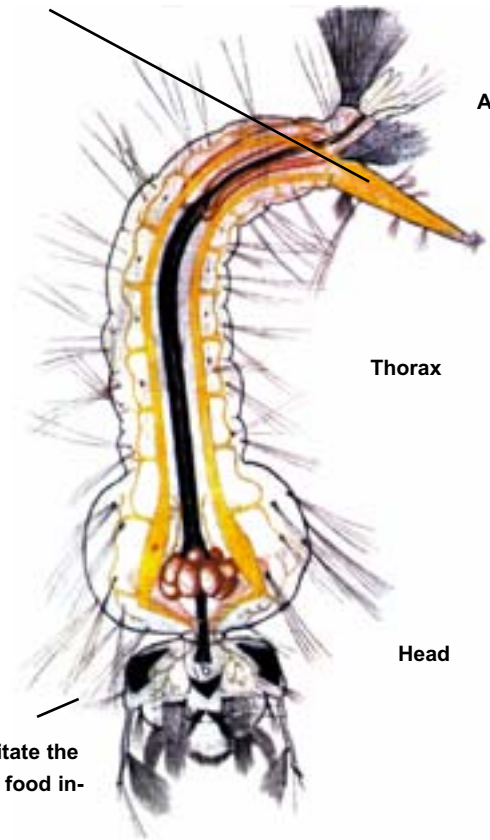
Human beings make use of various special devices for breathing underwater (oxygen cylinders, snorkels, air pumps, etc.). Mosquito larvae, on the other hand, are naturally equipped with diving equipment similar to these. When they are head-down in the water, they breathe through respiratory tubes located on their hind bodies. Some larvae stay parallel to the water and use three respiration holes on the stomach. These systems resemble the snorkels and air pumps used by divers.

These features may seem like mere biological details to us, but actually they reveal an important fact. If such an intelligent design exists, there must be a Creator with a superior intelligence. This Supreme Creator, the Lord of the universe, is God, the judge, the educator and the planner of all the worlds from the smallest to



In a little pool of water there may be hundreds, even thousands of mosquito larvae.





the greatest.

God shows evidence of His existence to us by making His art manifest in all the life forms He has created. This art is plain to see everywhere, from the complex structure of the human brain to the infinity of space, from the digestive system of the mosquito to the perfection of the human body and microscopic creatures.

In the 40th verse of Surah Fatir in the Qur'an, God says the following:

Say: "Have you thought about your partner deities, those you call upon besides God? Show me what they have created of the Earth; or do they have a partnership in the heavens?" Have We given them a Book whose Clear Signs they follow? No indeed! The wrongdoers promise each other nothing but delusion. (Qur'an, 35:40)

What if water gets into the snorkel?

Thanks to snorkel-like organs, the mosquito larvae can carry on their lives in the water with ease. However, there is a danger inherent in breathing through a snorkel. Waves forming on the water or the effect of wind can result in water getting into the snorkel and therefore the mosquito drowning.

However, thanks to an important preventative measure, the mosquito is protected from being harmed by this potential danger. The end of the snorkel that comes into contact with the air is covered with a special kind of oil. This oil has a water repellent (hydrophobic) property. When the larva is suspended head-down in the water, the oil prevents water getting through the hole of the respiratory tube.

This secretion is specially created for water. When the larva is put into a fluid other than water, for example petroleum, the secretion fails to function. Petroleum gets into the snorkel and causes the larva to drown.

The fact that the tip of the respiratory tube of a 10 mm (0.4 inch) larva is just a few millimetres in length is not something that can be passed over lightly. Let's point out the details:

-there is a special precautionary measure to eliminate the risk of water getting into the snorkel,

-the secretion is produced exactly where it is needed, i.e. by the cells at the tip of the air tube,

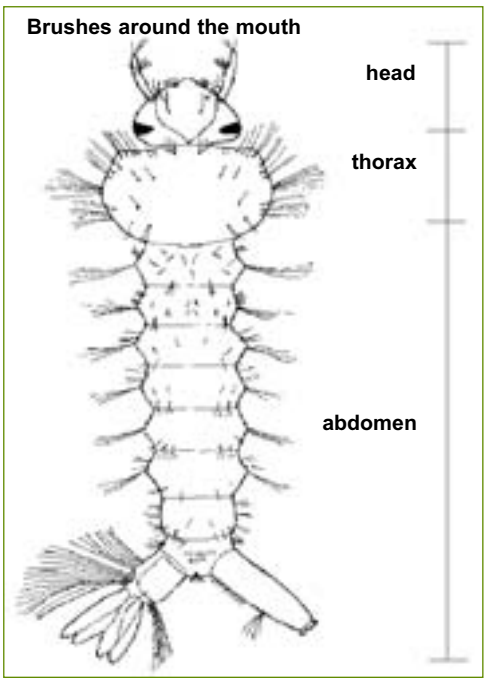
-this oily secretion is produced in every new generation...

Can these factors be explained by coincidence? Of course not, because coincidence causes confusion. Millions of coincidences happening one after another would mean chaos. Systems and mechanisms consisting of independent parts working in unison for a common aim are not the product of chaos but of intelligent design.

Evolutionary theory makes the assertion that living things have evolved over time from a simpler form to their present state. According to this theory, this development occurs as a result of a chain of coincidental changes.

However much you try to dress this up as "scientific," using Latin names and complex terminology, the essential logic of evolutionary theory can be expressed in a single word: "Coincidence."

Now let's have a look at the claims evolutionary theory makes about how the special structure enabling mosquitoes to breathe was formed.



Thanks to a special kind of hydrophobic oil found at the tip of the snorkel, no water can get in, as the oil is water-repellent. The fact that such a special substance for such a specific function is found in exactly the right place is a point for which evolutionary theory can provide no explanation.

According to evolutionary theory, thousands of years ago mosquitoes must have had a simpler structure. In this imaginary scenario, let's suppose that the respiratory tubes of the mosquitoes of the time had not yet developed. So what about the mosquito larvae of the time?

1) The larva could not stay head-down in the water, so they would hold their heads above water in order to breathe. The inevitable conclusion of this would be, of course, that all the larvae die of hunger.

2) Let's suppose that a respiratory tube is appended to the body of the larva by chance (we will discuss the impossibility of this later), the larvae would drown due to the absence of oil at the tip of the tube to prevent water getting into it. The larva would not even have a second to wait for the cells, which synthesise this oil to form in the body. As has been demonstrated, this state of affairs creates inconsistencies in evolutionary theory itself.

3) Let's suppose that the respiratory tube and the oil at the tip of this tube somehow formed at the same time on the larva's body. It would only save the life of that particular larva, because the larva would not be able to pass on a change in its body to the next generation (Just as a woman who cuts off her finger does not give birth to a child with a missing finger). Therefore, in order for a bodily change to be passed on to the next generation, it is necessary for evolution to add the entire genetic code to the DNA located in the creature's reproductive cells, rather than just creating a new organ or organelle.

This is a very important point. For this reason, let's examine the subject by means of another example. Let's suppose that a new organ, for example a liver, was appended to the body of a creature claimed by the evolutionists to be one of the ancestors of man. The liver's genetic code consists of millions of ciphers. Every one of these ciphers has to be added to the DNA in the reproductive cells

of the creature for a liver to emerge in the next generation. One single mistake in the millions of ciphers would result in the liver not being formed, or not being able to function and being harmful rather than beneficial to the animal. The imaginary creature in question would not be able to survive and would die out.

This brings us to another point. What would the creature in question do until the liver formed in its body? Which organ would carry out the vital functions performed by the liver? Obviously, it is illogical even to think that such a creature may have existed. The first human being came into the world perfectly formed, which means that he must have been created.



In the same way, the mosquito also has to carry the characteristics it possesses in the form of genetic coding in its DNA. Otherwise these characteristics would not appear in the next generation. The genetic coding of not only the respiratory tube but also of the oil produced by the cells at the tip of this tube would have to be introduced simultaneously, completely and faultlessly into the reproductive cells of the imaginary creature supposed to be the ancestor of the mosquito, which is an impossibility. This means once again that the mosquito came into existence perfectly formed, i.e. it was created.

So how does the mosquito distribute the air it breathes throughout its body?

The air taken in by the mosquito fills two small sacs. These lit-

tle sacs are connected to capillary lines running along the body, which carry the air to all body parts. Between the sacs is a heart, which is appropriate for the needs of the mosquito. The heart pumps the sacs with regular beats and enables air to be distributed throughout the body.

After the heart come the stomach and the intestines. The heart, stomach and intestines also have to be perfect in shape. Along with the respiratory system, these organs are essential for the mosquito to survive. The mosquito has to exist as an integral whole; it is not possible for the features it possesses to be acquired over a period of time.

Moreover, these features show variety in each species of mosquito. For example, the larva of the *Mansonia* variety does not come up to the surface to breathe. Instead it uses a clever but somewhat difficult method.

Larva that breathes without coming up to the surface of the water

Oxygen found in water is dissolved in the water and utilised by all the creatures living in it, both fauna and flora. This oxygen accumulates in the roots and tissues of plants. The larvae of the mosquito *Mansonia* make use of this oxygen "packaged" in plants. The larva has a saw-like organ for boring into the roots and tissue of plants to draw out their oxygen content. By means of this it can comfortably meet its oxygen requirements and remain permanently below water.

Here, again, there is obvious evidence of a design. The structure of the *Mansonia* larva, which does not come up to the surface of the water, contains everything that is required for piercing the roots and extracting the air they contain.

What is more, the larva is aware of why it has been given this "tool" as part of its body. But the larva's knowledge is not just con-

fined to this. The larva also knows somehow that it needs oxygen and that the oxygen is to be found in the roots of plants. Naturally, the fact that a larva only 1.5 mm (0.5 inch) in length, that has only just come into the world, has all this knowledge cannot be explained away by claiming that it is coincidence.

Close enemy

It would not be accurate to describe all mosquito larvae as calm creatures that swim around in the water minding their own business making do with bacteria for food. Larvae of some species are somewhat predatory. Feeding continuously at this stage, they may eat one another when they are unable to find food. For this reason, the best kind of water for the larva's welfare is not clean water but dirty water full of bacteria. When in clean water, only a few larvae may survive out of the hatchlings from the raft-like group of eggs.

However, the mother mosquito is perfectly aware of this and is more likely to lay her eggs in dirty water, where approximately 100 larvae will emerge safe and sound from the egg-raft.

It is worth pointing out at this stage that the mother's actions are also based on a conscious decision. When a mosquito comes across two sources of water, one of which is clean and the other dirty, her decision leans towards the dirty water.

Now, does the mosquito take these measures to ensure survival of the species based on thought or observation? Of course there is no question of the mosquito gaining experience on the basis of which it makes decisions and passing on this experience to future generations.

How to deal with a current

In places where there is a current, in order to survive, the growing larvae have to find something to hold on to. They easily

shrug off this problem by using the support system on their bodies.

Some species of larva found in very fast flowing water have a long propeller attached to their bodies at a 45-degree angle. By means of small chitin hooks located at the tip of this propeller, the larva is able to keep a grip and protect itself from the current.



Mosquito house

Some mosquito larvae are born architects. These larvae, which do not have suckers with which to attach themselves to surfaces, build themselves houses to protect themselves from both enemies and the current. This is an interesting and surprising job, for each stage is full of difficulties.

First of all, the newly hatched larva has to feel the need for a house to provide security and protect it from the current, and with this in mind, to decide to build a house.

In the second phase, the larva has to make a plan. But a problem arises: The larva has no technical equipment or organ to use as a tool such as a beak, claws, paws, etc. Moreover, there are not many suitable materials to be found underwater for constructing a house.

However, the larva, whose every need is thought out in ad-

vance, already has the materials necessary for house building. It secretes a gelatine-like substance, which can easily be shaped. The larva, using this material to the best advantage in a way most suited to its own needs, makes a nest resembling a tube, which is open on both sides. It buries this tube in the mud or the sand or carries it around.

What is worth pointing out here is that the larva starts to build a house to protect itself as soon as it hatches from the egg, and it already has the necessary materials in its body, in a ready-to-use form.

Obviously some kind of training, and hence a certain knowledge of chemistry, is necessary to produce a substance that can easily be shaped underwater but which remains effective in water. As the larva is not a chemist, it is not possible for it to produce the secretion using its own intelligence and knowledge. It is completely senseless and illogical to consider such a possibility. Even if, in spite of the impossibility of the situation, we suppose that the larva has used its own skill and intelligence to produce such a substance, it is not feasible to think that it has installed the system producing the secretion in its own body. It is also obvious that it can't build such a nest and bury itself in the sand of its own accord.

Even if a larva acquires these characteristics, whether by chance or by experience, it cannot pass on its acquired knowledge to the next generation. If a living thing has innate knowledge, and if it uses this knowledge to best advantage and naturally possesses all the facilities and equipment to make use of this knowledge, this can only mean one thing: All these things are achieved under the control of a superior intelligence, and are created together with this creature. The superior intelligence that gives this knowledge and attributes to the creature, that brings everything into existence, is our Lord. It is expressed as follows in a verse of the Qur'an:

… Not even the smallest speck eludes your Lord, either on Earth or in heaven. Nor is there anything smaller than that, or larger, which is not recorded in a Glorious Book. (Qur'an, 10:61)

What happens in the water under the sun for hours?

Up to now we have talked about how mosquitoes spend the entire larval and pupal phase in water, either on the surface or in places close to the surface. Over time this would have a negative effect on the larvae. However, the larvae are not in the least affected by sunlight, because any problems that could occur are solved right from the start, thanks to a pigment found in the body of the mosquito.

This pigment sheath consists of a network of cells resembling urocytes almost completely filled with uric acid granules. The uric acid acts as a sunscreen for the transparent larvae and pupae, and accordingly the mosquito is able to stay in the sun without getting burnt.

All the characteristics of mosquitoes serve as evidence of creation. To see this evident fact once again, let's think of it this way: Even if just this shield were to be removed from the mosquito's body, all the other attributes would become meaningless and the larva would burn to death in the sun.

All the examples given up to now point to one reality: God, Who creates all the characteristics that make up the mosquito, has incomparable power and knowledge. There is no other deity. God informs us as follows in a verse of the Qur'an that no partner should be associated with Him:

Or have they taken other deities besides Him? Say: "Produce your proof! This is the message of those with me and the message of those before me." But most of them do not know the truth, so they turn away. (Qur'an, 21:24)

A BIG CHANGE: THE PUPAL STAGE

In the majority of mosquitoes the larval phase lasts up to one week. The duration of this phase mainly depends on temperature, although feeding is also an indirect factor.

The larva grows constantly, and in a short time its skin starts to restrict its growth. This means the time has come for the first skin to be shed.

The transformation begins

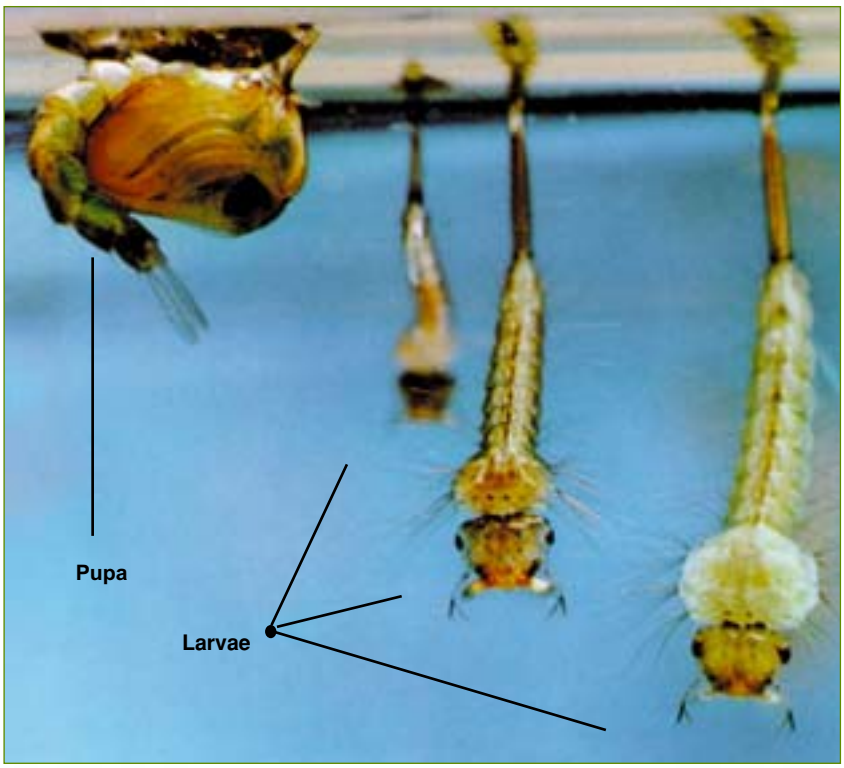
The fast-growing larva feels the need for a sharp tool to cut open its tough skin. At this stage it is impossible for the pupa to enlist any kind of assistance. It has to solve this problem by itself.

Up until now, the larva has easily been able to find everything it requires at each stage of its development. God, Who does everything to perfection, has created the larva together with all the organs it needs for specific purposes.

At the back of the larva's head there is an organ used for breaking the tough skin. This organ is discarded from the body as soon as the skin is shed. If this organ failed to develop, or was late in developing, the larva would be unable to cast off the skin and would suffocate to death.

The new skin, which is soft and flexible, allows the larva to continue to grow. The mosquito larva will shed three more skins by the time it completes its growth. It develops by shedding its skin 4 times in all and finally becomes 10 mm (0.4 inch) in length.

The mosquito grubs have now entered the final phase before becoming fully-fledged mosquitoes, the "pupal" phase. This is a very short phase consisting of only a few days at the most, during which time the pupa does not feed. The head of the mosquito, which is fused with the thoracic section that will later carry the legs and feet of the mosquito, is large and round. At this stage, the mosquito is like a brand new creature, and its needs have also changed.



At the end of the larval stage an entirely new underwater phase begins for the mosquito. This stage, known as the pupa, is the final stage before the creature becomes an adult mosquito.

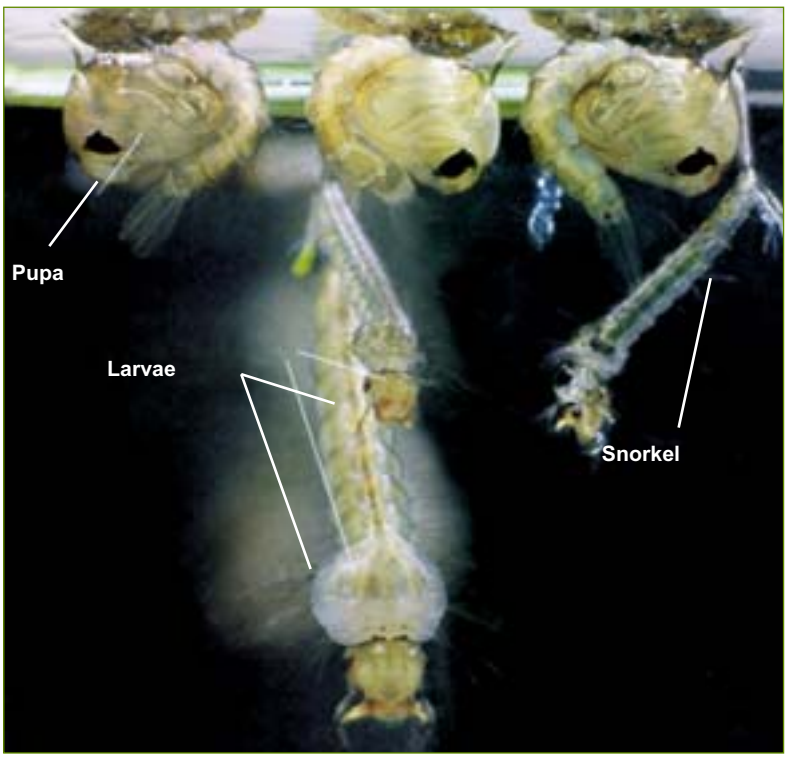
New body, new needs, new solutions...

In the transition phase from larva to pupa the respiratory tubes close over. This means that the larva is left unable to breathe. However, a surprising development occurs and two new windpipes appear on the front of the pupa. Once more the mosquito manages to stay alive due to a development programme specifically designed for it. The larva starts breathing by elevating these two new windpipes to the surface of the water.

The pupae stay close to the water surface in order to breathe. Although they move very fast, they have no nutritional needs. The pupal phase comes to an end in 3-4 days.

Towards the end of the pupal phase the mosquito becomes much darker in colour and the skin becomes more transparent. Within five days, the pupa's skin splits and the mature mosquito is ready to emerge from the water. This moment is a show of astonishing expertise, for the young mosquito leaves the floating pupa without touching the water. It has to be able to do this, as it cannot fly if its wings get wet.

The wings and legs have already completed their development during the pupal phase and are ready waiting inside the pupa till the time for their use.



During the pupal stage, the wings and legs of the mosquito become fully formed inside the cocoon floating in the water. It is extremely important for the structures necessary for flying to be formed perfectly underwater. The perfect formation of structures that enable a creature to fly in a different environment whilst submerged in a cocoon under the water is just one of the examples of supreme creation.

The mosquito overcomes difficulties

Just before emerging from the cocoon, the pupa takes a breath and expands. This expansion causes the cocoon to split, starting from the head. This is an important detail, because if the splitting started from the bottom rather than the top, the mosquito would not come to the surface of the water and would drown.

At this stage, the mosquito preparing to emerge faces great danger. If water got into the splitting cocoon, it would mean the end of the mosquito. However, the necessary precautions have already been taken to prevent this danger. The head of the splitting cocoon is covered with a sticky substance that prevents the head of the mosquito from coming into contact with the water. This fluid, in common with the fluid already used by the animal in the "snorkel," is water-repellent. If it were not for this special liquid in the head region, the splitting cocoon would fill with water. The mosquito's wings and body would get wet and it would sink together with the cocoon.

That's not the only danger the mosquito faces when emerging from the cocoon; new difficulties await it. Let's give some thought to the situation of the mosquito as it attempts to extract itself from the tight-fitting cocoon enclosing it: If it loses its balance, the cocoon may turn upside down. The mosquito may come into contact with the water as it emerges and get wet. Both possibilities would mean death by drowning for the mosquito.

The pupa continues to breathe. As the lightest breeze may cause it to get wet and consequently die, the mosquito chooses a moment when the wind drops to come out of the pupa. Then it slowly puts its head and front feet out of the cocoon. Resting its front feet on the surface of the water, it pulls the rest of its body out of the cocoon floating in the water. At this point, it is easy to see how the mosquito was created with perfectly designed feet. On

the mosquito's feet there is a special structure to prevent them sinking in the water.

If there were no such feature on the mosquito's feet, the animal would drown in the cocoon before emerging on to the water.

After extracting itself from the cocoon, the mosquito rests for a while on the water and then flies off.

Of course there are other aspects of this miraculous transformation that should be given due consideration:

- The larva living in the water has no way of knowing what flying is. Yet the wings it needs to fly have developed perfectly while it is still in the water.

- It would mean the end of the mosquito if the development of the wings enabling it to fly and the formation of the feet enabling it to stay on the surface of the water were not completed while it was still in the water. The mosquito would drown as soon as it emerged from the pupa. However, everything is ready on time.



When we think about all the stages the mosquito goes through, from being laid as an egg in water until the time of flight, we can see that this in itself is a miracle of creation. There are hundreds of dangerous turning points that the mosquito passes through until it comes into the outside world. Thanks to the fine balance and timing inherent in each of these, the mosquito passes through the critical points and its life commences as a mature mosquito.

As we have seen, there is a flawless and extremely detailed design at work in the mosquito. Therefore even a mosquito is an important evidence of the magnificence of God's creation. God makes us aware of this reality in a verse of the Qur'an: **"God is not ashamed to make an example of a mosquito…"** (Qur'an, 2:26). As is the case with every living or non-living form of existence in the universe, this little creature is also a manifestation of the signs of our Lord.



The mosquito emerges from its underwater world with everything it needs for the outside world:

-Its wings are formed underwater.

-The special blood-sucking mechanism is formed underwater.

-The special fluid that prevents the blood clotting and numbs the tissue of the victim is formed underwater.

-The special receptive system that detects the location of prey is formed underwater.

-The superb perceptive skill that is even able to differentiate the frequency of the female's wing beat is formed underwater.

-Vision is also developed underwater.

The perfectly created mosquito leaves the water and sets foot in the outside world, as if coming from a state of non-existence into our world. It is God Who knows every form of creation and creates in perfection.




A BRAND-NEW
BODY

Leaving behind its watery world and setting forth in a new world, the mosquito is now an entirely different creature. The new body of this creature is full of countless miracles, as in the previous stages of development. On close examination of the mosquito's body, the signs of a very special creation are evident in every detail. Now let's get acquainted with these miracles by dealing with the mosquito's structure section by section.

The mosquito's body is divided into 3 sections: the head, the thorax and the abdomen.

A fully equipped control centre: The head

There are two feelers on the upper side of the mosquito's head. These feelers are rich in sensory cells, and are very sensitive receptors. The male mosquito's feelers are much more sensitive than those of the female, bcause at mating time, thanks to these feelers, they can perceive the frequency of the female's wing beat in the midst of a multitude of sounds.

In the female mosquito between the feelers there is a tube for sucking blood. This sucking tube does not have a simple structure; contrarily it contains a somewhat complex system. In fact it is the casing for a very special cutting and vacuuming mechanism. One of the names for this mechanism, called the "labium."

When the mosquito bites, this sheath folds back and the cutting mechanism goes into action. This mechanism consists of 6 parts. Four of these are very effective cutting knives. They are strong enough to cut as easily into the skin of a frog or the scales of a snake as into the human skin.

The other two parts join together to make an empty tube. The mosquito sticks this tube into the wound opened by the knives enabling it to suck the blood of its victim.





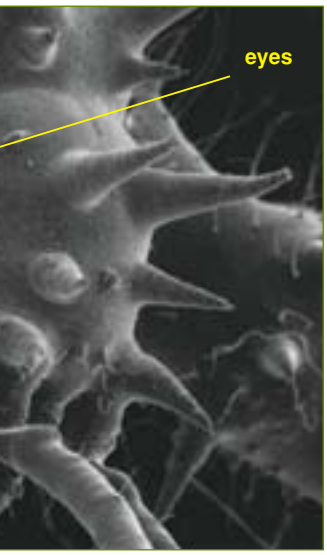
One of the knives numbs the tissue with a salivary fluid it pours into the wound. This is a kind of local anaesthetic. In this way the mosquito cuts into the skin and you don't feel a thing as it sucks your blood. As this fluid also prevents the blood from clotting, the mosquito is able to carry on sucking the blood. It is again this fluid that later causes irritation and swelling.

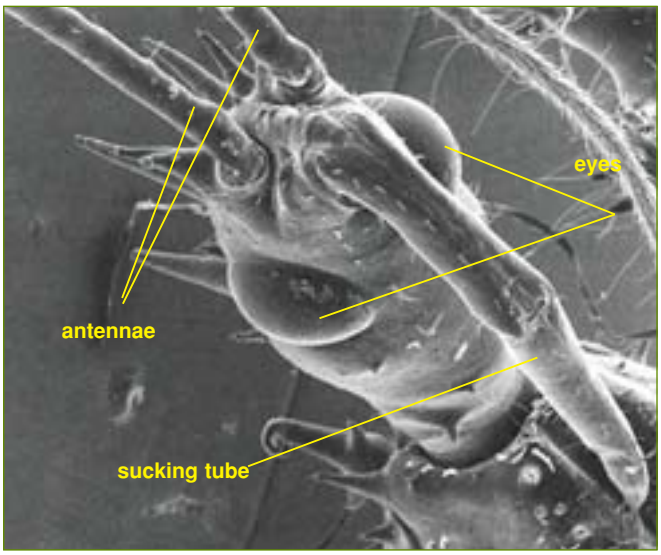


The thorax

This section joined to the head of the mosquito is where the mosquito's six legs are appended to, as well as a pair of wings. These wings are covered in scales and have veins passing through them.

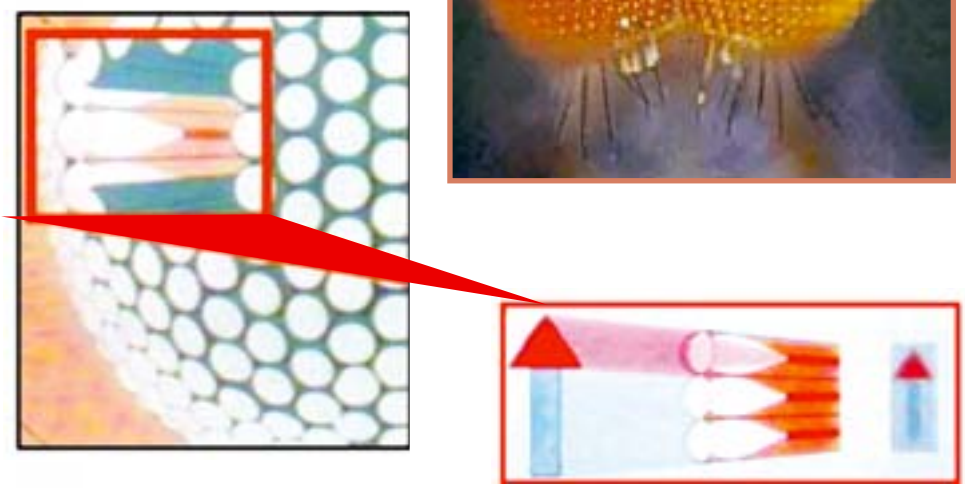
Some varieties of insect have two pairs of wings. However, in place of a second set of wings the mosquito has stubby knobs which vibrate during flight to help provide stability and balance.





The mosquito has up to 100 eyes, which are arranged on the head in honeycomb fashion. The picture below shows a cross-section taken from the inside to the edge of this compound eye. Below right shows the appearance of an object as transmitted from these eyes to the brain.





The mosquito has a hairy body. On the head, wings and legs there are scales like the scales of a butterfly.

The abdomen, which can withstand pressure

Mosquitoes' bodies have a great capacity to expand when sucking blood. They can suck an average of 2.8 mg (0.0001 ounce) of blood in one go, which is greater than their average body weight—2.5 mg (0.00008 ounce) (This is like someone weighing 70 kg (154 pounds) eating more than his or her own weight in food at a time, and in a short space of time). How is it that an insect with such a delicate build can drink its own weight in blood? What prevents the mosquito from bursting to death from drinking such an excess of blood?

As in other bloodsuckers, the mosquito has a specially designed digestive system. There are tension sensors that tell mosquitoes when to suck blood and when to stop. These work in conjunction with the digestive system.

The skin on the mosquito's abdomen is composed of a flexible and transparent membrane. When blood is drawn in, this membrane opens out to enable the abdomen to expand. By this means the mosquito can drink as much blood as it pleases.



Only female mosquitoes suck blood for the purpose of providing nutrition to their eggs. The male mosquito feeds on nectar and water.

Experiments have shown that if the tension sensors in the mosquito's abdomen are removed, the mosquito explodes from sucking blood. In addition to all the systems pointed out so far, the existence of a

capacity control system in the mosquito's abdomen is further evidence of the supreme art of creation.



In nature, mosquitoes provide a source of food for a variety of animals. A camouflaged spider traps a mosquito (above).

People use similar systems to the ones found in bloodsucking insects such as the mosquito in water storage facilities. Water drawn by pumps is transferred to storage containers, which have special sensors to control the water level. When the water in the storage container reaches the maximum level, the pump automatically stops.

Now let's draw a rough comparison between the two systems: The water motors usually weigh dozens of kilos or more. In addition, they are extremely noisy and need an enormous amount of energy to function. In time, the connectors to the pipe and the gaskets wear out and the water starts leaking. Or else, they require maintenance for reasons such as rusting.

The suction system in the mosquito's head is smaller than one cubic millimetre. What's more, the pump does not require maintenance even once in the lifetime of the mosquito. This system never wears out or stops functioning. There is never any dysfunction in the system. Pumping systems, which are the product of high technology, are extremely primitive in comparison with this perfect mechanism.

Without a doubt, neither mosquitoes nor other insects possessing these perfect systems can create them at will. There is a supreme Creator Who creates this perfect system in them. This

Creator is God, Who controls all. The knowledge of our Lord is contained in everything. It is God, the Lord of the Universe, Who controls all and creates everything to perfection. This is expressed as follows in a verse of the Qur'an:

> **This is God's creation. Show me then what those besides Him have created! The wrongdoers are clearly misguided. (Qur'an, 31:11)**

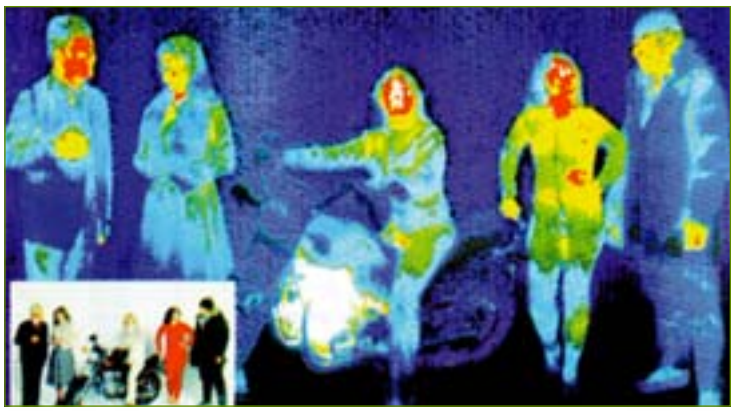
Contrary to popular belief, mosquitoes do not feed on blood. The mosquito obtains its nourishment from nectar. Male mosquitoes do not suck any blood throughout their lives. However, female mosquitoes suck blood to supply the need for protein of the eggs during the egg-laying stage. It takes 3-4 days to digest the blood they suck. Then the bloodsucking operation is repeated. For female mosquitoes this cycle lasts to the end of the egg-laying phase.

Sensitive receptors to sense the location of prey

If you are asleep in a pitch-dark room at midnight, a mosquito can find you easily. Even if your whole body is under the covers with only your hand sticking out, the mosquito will instantly find that piece of flesh and take blood from that source. Even though the subject is one that is distasteful and which people may not wish to give thought to, we must still ask how this animal manages to do this. What is the secret that enables it to seize its prey in the dark?

The answer reveals another superior design to us: The mosquito is equipped with a complex system that enables it to find its prey. This system consists of receptors sensitive to heat, gas and various chemical substances. By this means the mosquito can easily identify its prey in the dark.

The use of heat-sensitive receptors is a somewhat effective method that is frequently used nowadays in military technology,



One of the mosquito's receptors is heat-sensitive. It perceives the heat given off by bodies.

particularly in the dark. A very sensitive heat receptor is also found in the body of the mosquito. This organ, known as the "tarsi," is located in the forelegs of the mosquito. When these organs detect the heat waves coming from a body, the mosquito is drawn by them and reaches its target unerringly. Furthermore, thanks to this heat detector, it can easily find the regions under the skin where there is the most blood, as veins are warmer than tissue.

In other words, a mosquito entering a pitch-dark bedroom can accurately perceive the exposed parts of a sleeping person's body, even to the point of finding the veins close to the skin.

Another factor that attracts the mosquito is carbon dioxide gas. This gas present in the breath of humans and animals is particularly attractive to mosquitoes and serves as an important clue in the finding of prey. In an experiment to show the effect of carbon dioxide on mosquitoes, two humanoid models were placed two metres (6.5 feet) apart. Then carbon dioxide was emitted at breathing pace by means of a mechanism installed in the mouths of the models. Immediately mosquitoes began circling the heads of the models.

The cocktail of amino acids, amines, ammonia and lactic acid



Any creature within a maximum range of 30 metres (98 feet) can fall victim to a mosquito. To the left is a mosquito biting a fox on the nose. Below, mosquitoes drink the blood of a frog from around the eyes.



found in the blood also attracts the mosquito; even when the concentration of these substances is diluted 2,000 times, the liquid is 5 times more attractive to mosquitoes than pure water. Moisture is another important factor to attract mosquitoes.

In short, the mosquito is like a warplane loaded with heat, gas, humidity and smell detectors. Even if it cannot see its prey in the dark, it is equipped with superior systems for unerringly finding it in the dark. It can identify the location of its prey from a distance of approximately 25 to 30 metres (82-98 feet).

It is obvious that such a special structure cannot be formed as the result of a chain of coincidences. Let's examine the impossibility of this.

We know that the female mosquito needs to suck blood from her victims to satisfy the protein needs of the eggs. In order to obtain this blood it is necessary to find a victim.

If we take the claims of evolutionary theory seriously, the perceptive skills of the mosquito detailed above must have been acquired in stages. But the mosquito doesn't have the time to wait thousands of years for its body to acquire a heat receptor by

chance. If it didn't have this system of perception from the beginning, the mosquito would not find its prey and the eggs would die. That is to say, it is not a question of development over time.

Let's repeat once more the receptors possessed by the mosquito; heat, humidity, gas and chemical substance receptor systems. And in addition to these, vibration feelers for perceiving the opposite sex.

The fact that a mosquito is equipped with such an effective receptive system means that its needs are catered for from the first phase of its development. The Creator of this perfect system Who brought the mosquito into existence is God. Just as God has provided for every living thing on Earth, He has also given them the necessary skills and equipped them to make use of this provision. This fact is made known as follows in a verse of the Qur'an:

> **There is no creature on the Earth which is not dependent upon God for its provision. He knows where it lives and where it dies. They are all recorded in a Glorious Book. (Qur'an, 11:6)**

Biting the prey

When the mosquito senses one of the stimuli such as heat, gas, moisture and chemical secretions, it heads straight for its prey. The mosquito lands on its prey so gently that in most cases it is not even felt. Then it finds the most appropriate place to pierce using a pair of devices located in the mouthpart, which are called "palpi."

The first incision is made with the upper and lower jaw. The four cutters in the sucking tube cut deep into the skin. The sensory organs of heat, smell, taste and touch play an important role in establishing where the capillaries are concentrated under the skin. After a few attempts the mosquito finds the vein.

The mosquito sucks the blood by sticking the tube into the hole it has opened in the skin. Thanks to this tube it can penetrate a small vein and drink blood directly. Or it can drink the blood that accumulates in the surrounding tissue when the skin is cut.

Usually the piercing needles go into the skin vertically. The most important characteristic of the mosquito's needle is that it can bend at a certain depth. Thanks to this remarkable feature, the needle can easily move around under the skin, even to the point of being able to extend parallel to the skin. In this way the needle is able to get to the places where there is the highest concentration of veins.

However, here a serious problem awaits the mosquito. As soon as a mosquito bites, a kind of defence system goes into operation in the human body. An enzyme that prevents microbes from entering the body and stops the bleeding is secreted in the region of the wound. This enzyme enables the blood to clot. Once the blood starts clotting it is impossible for the mosquito to drink any blood. (Coagulation is caused by the transformation of fibrinogen,



one of the plasma proteins, into fibrin.)

But the mosquito acts as if it is aware of this and injects an anti-coagulant secretion into the wound from within one of its sharp knives. Thus the enzyme in the blood is rendered ineffective and the clotting stops.

What's more, with this secretion the mosquito even gives a local anaesthetic to its victim, numbing the area it cuts into. Accordingly the victim is not aware that its skin has been cut and its blood sucked. It is this secretion that causes an allergic reaction in the skin and causes the skin to itch.

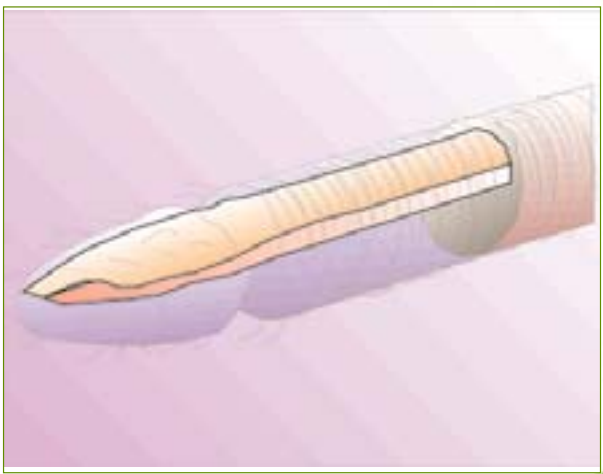
In the few seconds in which the above takes place, a person cannot even realise that he has been bitten by a mosquito.

A female sucks about 2.8 mg (0.0001 ounce) of blood in one go, and this takes about 2.5 minutes. When the sucking finishes, the blood is sent to the midgut by suction pumps located in the fore-section of the digestive system. The abdomen fills with blood





In a mosquito's sucking tube there is a cutting mechanism consisting of 6 knives. 4 of these knives cut into the skin and the other 2 join to form a hollow tube, which the mosquito sticks into the tissue it has cut and sucks out the blood.



as far as the digestive system. It takes 3-4 days to digest the blood and then the sucking process is repeated.

If we stop and think for a while about all these processes, we will come to some important conclusions.

The mosquito doesn't just have a superior receptive system and a cutting and sucking mechanism to get the blood it needs; it also has chemical knowledge. As explained above, the mosquito uses a secretion, which prevents the blood from coagulating. What's more, this secretion protects it from an enzyme in the defence system of a body unknown to it and of which it has no intimate knowledge. This secretion even has the property of anaesthetising the living tissues it cuts like a surgeon.

In light of this information one can't help asking these questions:

◆ How does the mosquito know that blood coagulates?

◆ How has it learnt that cutting into the living tissue of its victim causes pain and how has it developed a numbing technique to get round this problem?

◆ Giving a local anaesthetic before an operation is a tech-



nique that has been developed with the help of medical knowledge. How has the mosquito acquired this knowledge?

◆ Since it is extremely difficult to synthesise this fluid even under laboratory conditions, how has the mosquito acquired it?

◆ Is it pure coincidence that this fluid is to be found exactly where it is most needed in the cutting knives that will rupture the skin?

◆ How can it be explained that there is an excellent mechanism in a tube that is 0.1 cm (0.03 inch) in length with a radius of approximately 0.01 cm (0.003 inch) found in a creature no more than a centimetre long, and that every mosquito without exception has always had such a system and knowledge?

The answer is obvious: The mosquito cannot be the genius with information on the chemical composition of the human body that evaluates this information and develops solutions in its own body. It is evident that the system that enables this secretion to exist in the mosquito and to be injected into the veins of its preys can only be the creation of a Supreme Creator Who has the most detailed knowledge of the anatomy of both humans and mosquitoes.

It is revealed in the Qur'an that our Lord is the "Lord of the worlds." "World" is used in the plural sense to mean "different worlds, different dimensions or different orders and systems." The word "Lord" encompasses meanings such as "educator, rearer, organizer, law-giver, master." The incredibly difficult "operation" that the mosquito carries out in the human body is a small world within it. The author of the superior "design" in this world, the details of which we are unaware and are only just beginning to discover by means of science, is our Lord, God.

The duty of man, who can easily be defeated even by this little creature, is to try to see the signs God created in different worlds, and to acknowledge the might of the Lord, as it behoves Him. God calls on man to reflect on this subject in verses of the



1) The mosquito cuts tissue with a cutting system consisting of 6 knives. In the process of cutting, the secretion poured into the wound from one of the cutters numbs the tissue and the victim is not even aware that his blood is being sucked. The secretion also prevents the blood from clotting and enables the blood sucking to continue.



2) The abdomen starts to fill with blood.

3) Eventually the mosquito's abdomen fills with blood equivalent to more than its own body weight.


Needle
Sheath

Qur'an as follows:

> **Humanity! An example has been made, so listen to it carefully. Those whom you call upon besides God are not even able to create a single fly, even if they were to join together to do it. And if a fly steals something from them, they cannot get it back. How feeble are both the seeker and the sought! They do not render to God the homage due to Him. Yet God is Powerful, Almighty. (Qur'an, 22:73-74)**

Superior flying technique

The wings of the mosquito beat approximately 500 times a second. This is why the sound is perceived by the human ear as a buzzing sound. This rate, which seems like a physical impossibility to us, has been established as a result of very sensitive measurements and is a truly astonishing figure.

An example can help us to understand the subject more easily. If someone's arms were tied to a machine and made to flap 500 times a second, the outcome would not be favorable at all: The shoulder joint would rupture, the connections would burn, all the ligaments holding the arm together would snap and the arm would be completely disabled. If the movement was made for more than a second, the shoulder would be dislocated and the arm would break off. This movement, which is impossible for humans, is part of the daily life of the mosquito.

Naturally, this miraculous ability is realised with the help of various support systems innate in the mosquito.

First and foremost, the muscles and connectors that make the wings flap have to be extremely strong and resilient.

The second condition is that these muscles have to be provided with energy. As we know, cells use oxygen to synthesise energy. Resilience increases in direct proportion to an increased ca-

pacity for the use of oxygen.

In the human body, oxygen from the lungs is taken into the blood whereby it is carried to the body cells. The reason a person gets tired when running is that the necessary oxygen is not carried to the cells in time. Another reason is the appearance of lactic acid in the cells of the muscles. If the cells cannot get rid of this acid, a feeling of fatigue ensues.

This situation is somewhat different for mosquitoes. In order to beat their wings, which are nearly the size of their bodies, 500 times a second, the mosquito needs a great deal of oxygen.

Accordingly, the mosquito's respiratory system is created specifically to meet this requirement. The respiratory system consists of a respiratory tube that reaches almost every cell. As this tube makes direct contact with the outside air, the cells are able to get oxygen without an intermediary substance. And waste substances can also be passed from the cells into the atmosphere by means of these tubes. This is how the mosquito manages to flap its wings thousands of times a minute without tiring.

The fact that the mosquito can beat its wings so rapidly gives it many advantages in flying. It can fly up and down vertically, and can move forwards and backwards with ease. The mosquito is like a perfect machine that





Say: "To whom does everything in the heavens and on the Earth belong?" Say: "To God." He has made mercy incumbent on Himself. He will gather you all on the Day of Resurrection, about which there is no doubt. As for those who have forfeited their souls, they will never believe. (Qur'an, 6:12)

has many flight features superior to those of a helicopter or a plane.

For a helicopter or a plane to fly, specially refined fuel is used. Before each flight, it has to be refuelled with this somewhat expensive fuel. On the other hand, the mosquito gets all its energy from the nectar it feeds on. Planes and helicopters undergo maintenance before every flight, and the engine parts are periodically renewed. Encountering no such problems, the mosquito keeps on flying throughout its life, thanks to the strength of the muscles on its back.

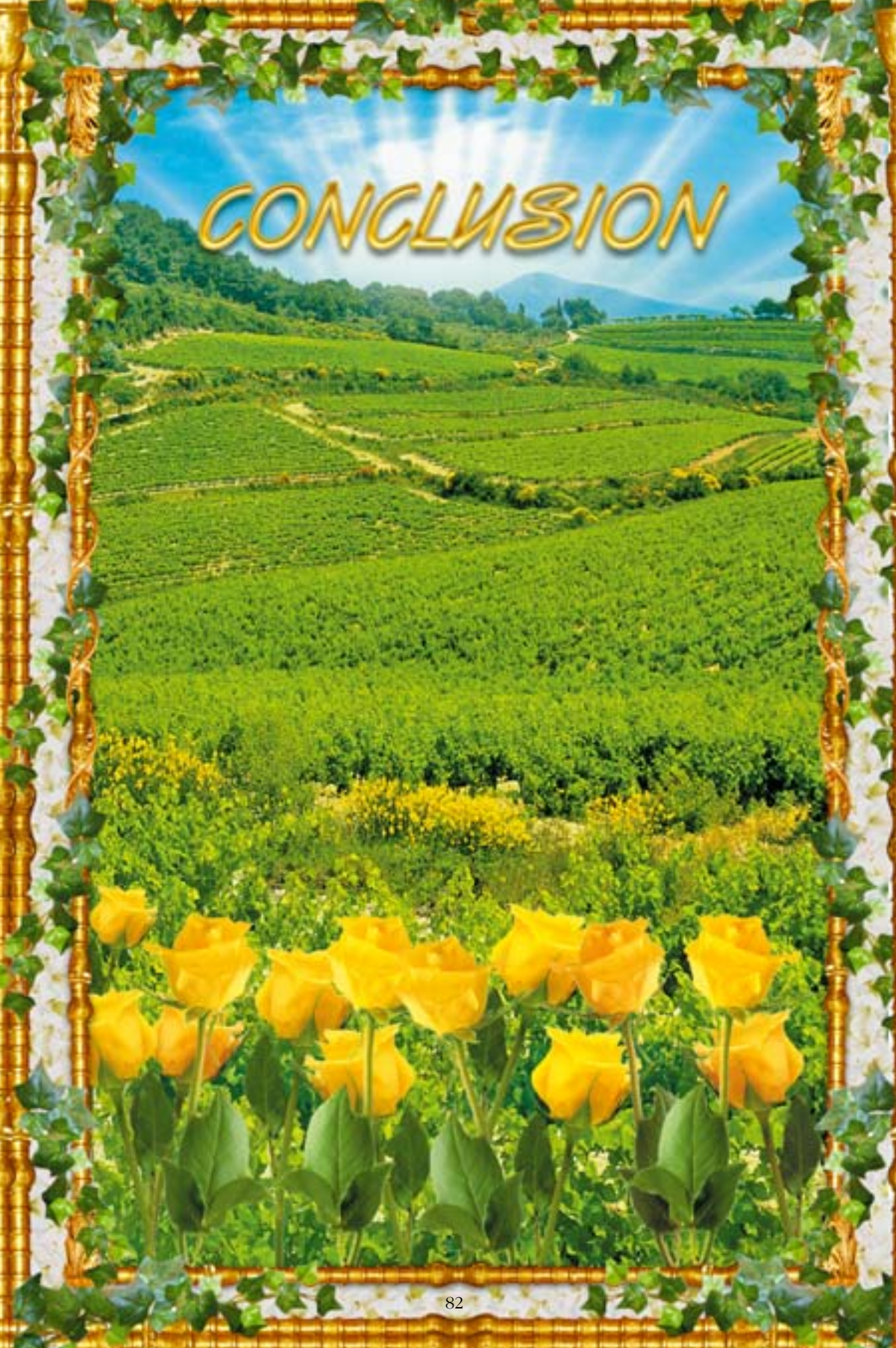
Present day aircraft have acquired their current features as a result of years of research and lengthy experimentation. The pool of knowledge utilised has accumulated over hundreds of years. At every stage of development, human brain power and design has been employed. But however advanced technology may be, man is way behind the flight technology found in nature. No existing technology can make a machine with the dimensions and the flight characteristics of a mosquito.

It should not be forgotten that the being we are comparing with machines is a 10 mm (0.4 inch) creature composed of millions of small living parts (cells). With its circulation, excretory and nervous systems, a heart that constantly beats, eyes that see, its receptor systems and millions of cells synthesizing proteins, it is a

far more complicated fusion than a plane or a helicopter.

When asked how planes or helicopters are made, people will say that they are made by senior engineers in advanced factories. They know only too well how ridiculous and illogical it would be to claim that these aircraft were formed as a result of the chance fusion of metals. But a percentage of the same people will claim that the mosquito, which is not even brought into the debate as being superior to the two types of aircraft, came into existence as the result of "coincidences occurring in the evolutionary process," in other words, without any kind of planner. For it is difficult for them to accept the existence of a planner, that is to say, the existence of God, because that would entail cleansing themselves of their "ideological" reasoning, which would be contrary to their interests.

They are only deceiving themselves in so doing. The mosquito is an insect that came into existence after going through a number of miraculous phases in a swamp or a pool of water. Whatever stage technology may develop to, it cannot bring a living thing into existence, not even a single fly. Because creation is the preserve of God, the Lord of the worlds. And every creation is evidence of His existence. The judgement given in the Qur'an; **"... Those whom you call upon besides God are not even able to create a single fly, even if they were to join together to do it..."** (Qur'an, 22:73) is valid for all eternity for those who deny His existence, and shows the extent to which they contradict and deceive themselves.


CONCLUSION

Many books have been written throughout the world on mosquitoes, and extensive research has been conducted. However, the aim of this book is very different from that of all these books. It does not aim to provide general information on the mating, egg laying and feeding habits of the mosquito.

Its aim in using this subject is to remind people of the most important fact in life: their responsibilities to our true Lord, God, Who is Lord of the worlds.

If we briefly recall some of the miracles we have described in this book, it can be understood once more how a seemingly ordinary creature like the mosquito is an important piece of evidence of creation. These miracles are listed below:

-When it is time to lay her eggs, the mother mosquito finds the most appropriate place, thanks to the heat and moisture detector in her abdomen.

-The mosquito lays her eggs in water, and takes various precautions in view of the problems the young will encounter in the future.

-When the eggs are ready to hatch, if the conditions are not favourable, they do not crack until the conditions are right.

-The eggs have the ability to camouflage themselves.

-The mother mosquito prevents her eggs from getting lost or sinking by making them into a raft.

-The eggs have a hollow on the underside, which enables them to form a raft when they are stuck together.

-The eggs of the *Anopheles* mosquito have structures resembling life buoys that prevent them from sinking.

-The carpenter mosquito creates the optimum environment for her eggs by cutting into the roots of plants.

-Some newly hatched larvae have the knowledge that oxygen

is to be found in the roots of plants and cut into the roots to get at this oxygen.

◆ The larvae have specially designed brushes around the mouth, which enable them to feed by creating a current in the water and filtering it.

◆ The larvae make themselves an appropriate home and are provided with everything they require to do so.

◆ Larvae living in flowing water have hooks on their tails so that they can hang on to something and avoid being swept away by the current.

◆ The larvae that hang head down in the water have an air tube resembling a diver's snorkel that enables them to take in air from above the water level.

◆ Inside the tube there is a special isolation material that keeps water out.

◆ The larvae, which are exposed to the sun all day and have a transparent skin, have a protective shield of uric acid to stop them shrivelling up in the sun.

◆ In the transition to the pupal stage, the larvae have a special organ for splitting their skin, which they lose at a later stage.

◆ In the final metamorphosis of the pupa, the skin splits from the head at the surface of the water. (If it were to split from any other point, the interior of the cocoon would get wet.)

◆ The head section of the cocoon is also insulated with a special material.

◆ The mosquito emerges from the pupa submerged in water without its body or wings coming into contact with the water.

◆ From being a creature living in water, it emerges as a perfect flying machine.

◆ The male mosquito is able to recognise the female by the frequency at which her wings beat.

In the creation of the heavens and the Earth, and the alternation of night and day, there are Signs for people with intelligence: those who remember God, standing, sitting and lying on their sides, and reflect on the creation of the heavens and the Earth, saying: "Our Lord, You have not created this in vain. Glory be to You! So safeguard us from the punishment of the Fire. Our Lord, those You cast into the Fire, You have indeed disgraced. The wrongdoers will have no helpers."
(Qur'an, 3:190-192)

◆ The mosquito uses a cutting, piercing and sucking mechanism consisting of 6 parts to bite its prey.

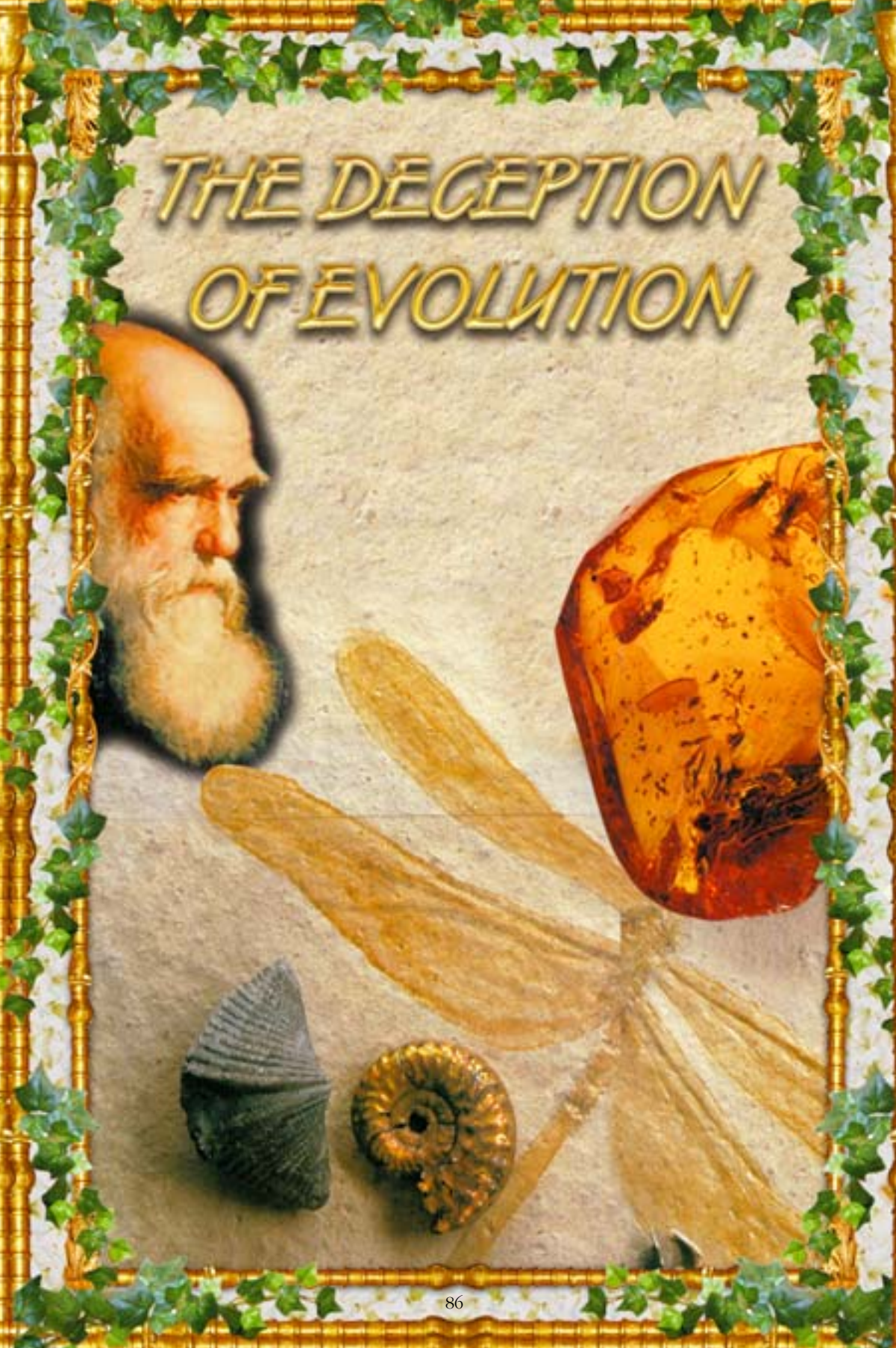
◆ It can suck blood without its victim being aware by numbing the wound it makes.

This book and the miraculous events it tells of are perhaps more important than you may have thought. Because God, Who creates these miracles as signs of His existence, charges humanity with certain responsibilities. And carrying out these responsibilities is an important subject for everyone, whether or not they realise it.

God makes known to people in the following verse of the Qur'an that He is the only true friend and protector:

> **God is the protector of those who believe. He brings them out of the darkness into the light. But those who disbelieve have false deities as protectors. They take them from the light into the darkness. Those are the heirs of Hell and shall abide in it for ever. (Qur'an, 2:257)**

THE DECEPTION OF EVOLUTION



Darwinism, in other words the theory of evolution, was put forward with the aim of denying the fact of creation, but is in truth nothing but failed, unscientific nonsense. This theory, which claims that life emerged by chance from inanimate matter, was invalidated by the scientific evidence of clear "design" in the universe and in living things. In this way, science confirmed the fact that God created the universe and the living things in it. The propaganda carried out today in order to keep the theory of evolution alive is based solely on the distortion of the scientific facts, biased interpretation, and lies and falsehoods disguised as science.

Yet this propaganda cannot conceal the truth. The fact that the theory of evolution is the greatest deception in the history of science has been expressed more and more in the scientific world over the last 20-30 years. Research carried out after the 1980s in particular has revealed that the claims of Darwinism are totally unfounded, something that has been stated by a large number of scientists. In the United States in particular, many scientists from such different fields as biology, biochemistry and paleontology recognize the invalidity of Darwinism and employ the concept of intelligent design to account for the origin of life. This "intelligent design" is a scientific expression of the fact that God created all living things.



Charles Darwin

We have examined the collapse of the theory of evolution and the proofs of creation in great scientific detail in many of our works, and are still continuing to do so. Given the enormous importance of this subject, it will be of great benefit to summarize it here.

The Scientific Collapse of Darwinism

Although this doctrine goes back as far as ancient Greece, the theory of evolution was advanced extensively in the nineteenth century. The most important development that made it the top topic of the world of science was Charles Darwin's *The Origin of Species*, published in 1859. In this book, he denied that God created different living species on Earth separately, for he claimed that all living beings had a common ancestor and had diversified over time through small changes. Darwin's theory was not based on any concrete scientific finding; as he also accepted, it was just an "assumption." Moreover, as Darwin confessed in the long chapter of his book titled "Difficulties on Theory," the theory failed in the face of many critical questions.

Darwin invested all of his hopes in new scientific discoveries, which he expected to solve these difficulties. However, contrary to his expectations, scientific findings expanded the dimensions of these difficulties. The defeat of Darwinism in the face of science can be reviewed under three basic topics:

1) The theory cannot explain how life originated on Earth.

2) No scientific finding shows that the "evolutionary mechanisms" proposed by the theory have any evolutionary power at all.

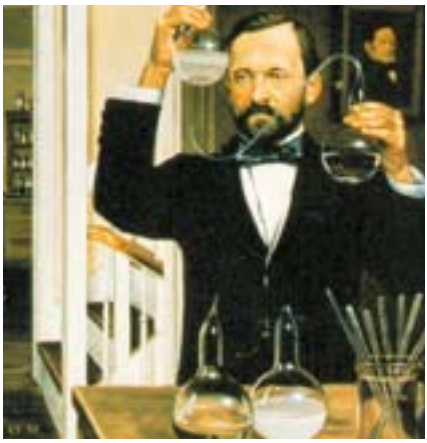
3) The fossil record proves the exact opposite of what the theory suggests.

In this section, we will examine these three basic points in general outlines:

The First Insurmountable Step: The Origin of Life

The theory of evolution posits that all living species evolved from a single living cell that emerged on the primitive Earth 3.8 billion years ago. How a single cell could generate millions of complex living species and, if such an evolution really occurred, why traces of it cannot be observed in the fossil record are some of

the questions that the theory cannot answer. However, first and foremost, we need to ask: How did this "first cell" originate?



Louis Pasteur

Since the theory of evolution denies creation and any kind of supernatural intervention, it maintains that the "first cell" originated coincidentally within the laws of nature, without any design, plan or arrangement. According to the theory, inanimate matter must have produced a living cell as a result of coincidences. Such a claim, however, is inconsistent with the most unassailable rules of biology.

"Life Comes From Life"

In his book, Darwin never referred to the origin of life. The primitive understanding of science in his time rested on the assumption that living beings had a very simple structure. Since medieval times, spontaneous generation, which asserts that non-living materials came together to form living organisms, had been widely accepted. It was commonly believed that insects came into being from food leftovers, and mice from wheat. Interesting experiments were conducted to prove this theory. Some wheat was placed on a dirty piece of cloth, and it was believed that mice would originate from it after a while.

Similarly, maggots developing in rotting meat was assumed to be evidence of spontaneous generation. However, it was later understood that worms did not appear on meat spontaneously, but were carried there by flies in the form of larvae, invisible to the naked eye.

Even when Darwin wrote *The Origin of Species*, the belief that bacteria could come into existence from non-living matter was widely accepted in the world of science.

However, five years after the publication of Darwin's book, Louis Pasteur announced his results after long studies and experiments, that disproved spontaneous generation, a cornerstone of Darwin's theory. In his triumphal lecture at the Sorbonne in 1864, Pasteur said: "Never will the doctrine of spontaneous generation recover from the mortal blow struck by this simple experiment."[1]

For a long time, advocates of the theory of evolution resisted these findings. However, as the development of science unraveled the complex structure of the cell of a living being, the idea that life could come into being coincidentally faced an even greater impasse.

Inconclusive Efforts of the Twentieth Century

The first evolutionist who took up the subject of the origin of life in the twentieth century was the renowned Russian biologist Alexander Oparin. With various theses he advanced in the 1930s, he tried to prove that a living cell could originate by coincidence. These studies, however, were doomed to failure, and Oparin had to make the following confession:

> *Unfortunately, however, the problem of the origin of the cell is perhaps the most obscure point in the whole study of the evolution of organisms.*[2]

Evolutionist followers of Oparin tried to carry out experiments to solve this problem. The best known experiment was carried out by the American chemist Stanley Miller in 1953. Combining the gases he alleged to have existed in the primordial Earth's atmosphere in an experiment set-up, and adding energy to the mixture, Miller synthesized several organic molecules (amino acids) present in the structure of proteins.

Barely a few years had passed before it was revealed that this

experiment, which was then presented as an important step in the name of evolution, was invalid, for the atmosphere used in the experiment was very different from the real Earth conditions.[3]

After a long silence, Miller confessed that the atmosphere medium he used was unrealistic.[4]



Alexander Oparin

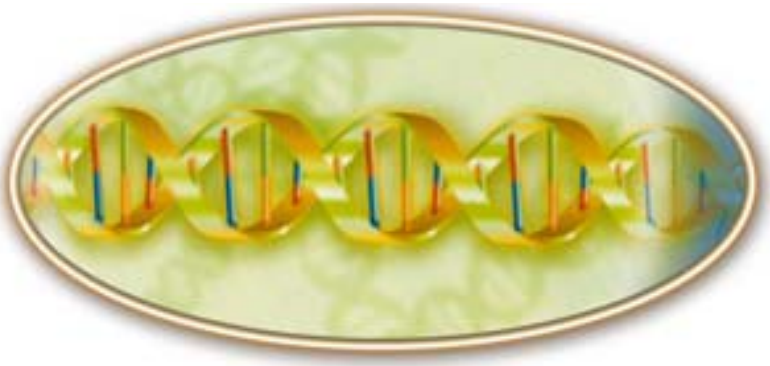
All the evolutionists' efforts throughout the twentieth century to explain the origin of life ended in failure. The geochemist Jeffrey Bada, from the San Diego Scripps Institute accepts this fact in an article published in *Earth* magazine in 1998:

> *Today as we leave the twentieth century, we still face the biggest unsolved problem that we had when we entered the twentieth century: How did life originate on Earth?*[5]

The Complex Structure of Life

The primary reason why the theory of evolution ended up in such a great impasse regarding the origin of life is that even those living organisms deemed to be the simplest have incredibly complex structures. The cell of a living thing is more complex than all of our man-made technological products. Today, even in the most developed laboratories of the world, a living cell cannot be produced by bringing organic chemicals together.

The conditions required for the formation of a cell are too great in quantity to be explained away by coincidences. The probability of proteins, the building blocks of a cell, being synthesized coincidentally, is 1 in 10^{950} for an average protein made up of 500 amino acids. In mathematics, a probability smaller than 1 over 10^{50} is considered to be impossible in practical terms.



One of the facts nullifying the theory of evolution is the incredibly complex structure of life. The DNA molecule located in the nucleus of cells of living beings is an example of this. The DNA is a sort of databank formed of the arrangement of four different molecules in different sequences. This databank contains the codes of all the physical traits of that living being. When the human DNA is put into writing, it is calculated that this would result in an encyclopaedia made up of 900 volumes. Unquestionably, such extraordinary information definitively refutes the concept of coincidence.

The DNA molecule, which is located in the nucleus of a cell and which stores genetic information, is an incredible databank. If the information coded in DNA were written down, it would make a giant library consisting of an estimated 900 volumes of encyclopedias consisting of 500 pages each.

A very interesting dilemma emerges at this point: DNA can replicate itself only with the help of some specialized proteins (enzymes). However, the synthesis of these enzymes can be realized only by the information coded in DNA. As they both depend on each other, they have to exist at the same time for replication. This brings the scenario that life originated by itself to a deadlock. Prof. Leslie Orgel, an evolutionist of repute from the University of San Diego, California, confesses this fact in the September 1994 issue of the *Scientific American* magazine:

It is extremely improbable that proteins and nucleic acids, both of which are structurally complex, arose spontaneously in the same place at the same time. Yet it also seems impossible to have one without the other. And so, at first glance, one might have to conclude that life could never, in fact, have originated by chemical means.[6]

No doubt, if it is impossible for life to have originated from natural causes, then it has to be accepted that life was "created" in a supernatural way. This fact explicitly invalidates the theory of evolution, whose main purpose is to deny creation.

Imaginary Mechanism of Evolution

The second important point that negates Darwin's theory is that both concepts put forward by the theory as "evolutionary mechanisms" were understood to have, in reality, no evolutionary power.

Darwin based his evolution allegation entirely on the mechanism of "natural selection." The importance he placed on this mechanism was evident in the name of his book: *The Origin of Species, By Means of Natural Selection…*

Natural selection holds that those living things that are stronger and more suited to the natural conditions of their habitats will survive in the struggle for life. For example, in a deer herd under the threat of attack by wild animals, those that can run faster will survive. Therefore, the deer herd will be comprised of faster and stronger individuals. However, unquestionably, this mechanism will not cause deer to evolve and transform themselves into another living species, for instance, horses.

Therefore, the mechanism of natural selection has no evolutionary power. Darwin was also aware of this fact and had to state this in his book *The Origin of Species*:

Natural selection can do nothing until favourable individual differences or variations occur.[7]



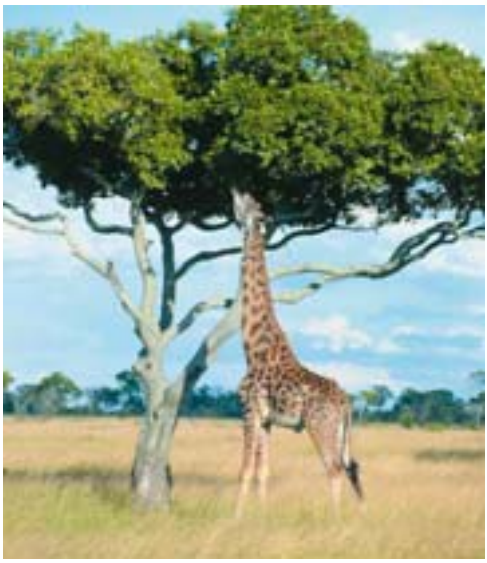
Natural selection only selects out the disfigured, weak, or unfit individuals of a species. It cannot produce new species, new genetic information, or new organs.

Lamarck's Impact

So, how could these "favorable variations" occur? Darwin tried to answer this question from the standpoint of the primitive understanding of science at that time. According to the French biologist Chevalier de Lamarck (1744-1829), who lived before Darwin, living creatures passed on the traits they acquired during their lifetime to the next generation. He asserted that these traits, which accumulated from one generation to another, caused new species to be formed. For instance, he claimed that giraffes evolved from antelopes; as they struggled to eat the leaves of high trees, their necks were extended from generation to generation.

Darwin also gave similar examples. In his book *The Origin of Species*, for instance, he said that some bears going into water to find food transformed themselves into whales over time.[8]

However, the laws of inheritance discovered by Gregor Mendel (1822-84) and verified by the science of genetics, which flourished in the twentieth century, utterly demolished the legend that acquired traits were passed on to subsequent generations. Thus, natural selection fell out of favor as an evolutionary mechanism.



French biologist Lamarck put forward a very unreasonable claim that giraffes evolved from antelopes. In fact, God created giraffes specially just like all other living things.

Neo-Darwinism and Mutations

In order to find a solution, Darwinists advanced the "Modern Synthetic Theory," or as it is more commonly known, Neo-Darwinism, at the end of the 1930's. Neo-Darwinism added mutations, which are distortions formed in the genes of living beings due to such external factors as radiation or replication errors, as the "cause of favorable variations" in addition to natural mutation.

Today, the model that stands for evolution in the world is Neo-Darwinism. The theory maintains that millions of living beings formed as a result of a process whereby numerous complex organs of these organisms (e.g., ears, eyes, lungs, and wings) underwent "mutations," that is, genetic disorders. Yet, there is an outright scientific fact that totally undermines this theory: Mutations do not cause living beings to develop; on the contrary, they are always harmful.

The reason for this is very simple: DNA has a very complex structure, and random effects can only harm it. The American geneticist B. G. Ranganathan explains this as follows:

First, genuine mutations are very rare in nature. Secondly, most mu-

tations are harmful since they are random, rather than orderly changes in the structure of genes; any random change in a highly ordered system will be for the worse, not for the better. For example, if an earthquake were to shake a highly ordered structure such as a building, there would be a random change in the framework of the building which, in all probability, would not be an improvement.[9]

Not surprisingly, no mutation example, which is useful, that is, which is observed to develop the genetic code, has been observed so far. All mutations have proved to be harmful. It was understood that mutation, which is presented as an "evolutionary mechanism," is actually a genetic occurrence that harms living things, and leaves them disabled. (The most common effect of mutation on human beings is cancer.) Of course, a destructive mechanism cannot be an "evolutionary mechanism." Natural selection, on the other hand, "can do nothing by itself," as Darwin also accepted. This fact shows us that there is no "evolutionary mechanism" in nature. Since no evolutionary mechanism exists, no such any imaginary process called "evolution" could have taken place.

The Fossil Record: No Sign of Intermediate Forms

The clearest evidence that the scenario suggested by the theory of evolution did not take place is the fossil record.

According to this theory, every living species has sprung from a predecessor. A previously existing species turned into something else over time and all species have come into being in this way. In other words, this transformation proceeds gradually over millions of years.

Had this been the case, numerous intermediary species should have existed and lived within this long transformation period.

For instance, some half-fish/half-reptiles should have lived in the past which had acquired some reptilian traits in addition to the fish traits they already had. Or there should have existed some

reptile-birds, which acquired some bird traits in addition to the reptilian traits they already had. Since these would be in a transitional phase, they should be disabled, defective, crippled living beings. Evolutionists refer to these imaginary creatures, which they believe to have lived in the past, as "transitional forms."

If such animals ever really existed, there should be millions and even billions of them in number and variety. More importantly, the remains of these strange creatures should be present in the fossil record. In *The Origin of Species*, Darwin explained:

> *If my theory be true, numberless intermediate varieties, linking most closely all of the species of the same group together must assuredly have existed... Consequently, evidence of their former existence could be found only amongst fossil remains.*[10]

Darwin's Hopes Shattered

However, although evolutionists have been making strenuous efforts to find fossils since the middle of the nineteenth century all over the world, no transitional forms have yet been uncovered. All of the fossils, contrary to the evolutionists' expectations, show that life appeared on Earth all of a sudden and fully-formed.

One famous British paleontologist, Derek V. Ager, admits this fact, even though he is an evolutionist:

> *The point emerges that if we examine the fossil record in detail, whether at the level of orders or of species, we find—over and over again—not gradual evolution, but the sudden explosion of one group at the expense of another.*[11]

This means that in the fossil record, all living species suddenly emerge as fully formed, without any intermediate forms in between. This is just the opposite of Darwin's assumptions. Also, this is very strong evidence that all living things are created. The only explanation of a living species emerging suddenly and complete in every de-

LIVING FOSSILS REFUTE EVOLUTION





450-million-year-old horseshoe crab from the Ordovician Period.





150-200-million-year-old dragonfly fossil from the recent Jurassic Period.





100-150-million-year-old fossil shrimp from the L.Cretaceous Period.

The fossil record is a great barricade in front of the theory of evolution. The fossil record shows that living species emerged suddenly and fully-formed without any evolutionary transitional form between them. This fact is evidence that species are created separately.

tail without any evolutionary ancestor is that it was created. This fact is admitted also by the widely known evolutionist biologist Douglas Futuyma:

> *Creation and evolution, between them, exhaust the possible explanations for the origin of living things. Organisms either appeared on the earth fully developed or they did not. If they did not, they must have developed from pre-existing species by some process of modification. If they did appear in a fully developed state, they must indeed have been created by some omnipotent intelligence.*[12]

Fossils show that living beings emerged fully developed and in a perfect state on the Earth. That means that "the origin of species," contrary to Darwin's supposition, is not evolution, but creation.

The Tale of Human Evolution

The subject most often brought up by advocates of the theory of evolution is the subject of the origin of man. The Darwinist claim holds that modern man evolved from ape-like creatures. During this alleged evolutionary process, which is supposed to have started 4-5 million years ago, some "transitional forms" between modern man and his ancestors are supposed to have existed. According to this completely imaginary scenario, four basic "categories" are listed:

1. *Australopithecus*
2. *Homo habilis*
3. *Homo erectus*
4. *Homo sapiens*

Evolutionists call man's so-called first ape-like ancestors Australopithecus, which means "South African ape." These living beings are actually nothing but an old ape species that has become extinct. Extensive research done on various *Australopithecus* specimens by two world famous anatomists from England and the USA, namely, Lord Solly Zuckerman and Prof. Charles Oxnard,

shows that these apes belonged to an ordinary ape species that became extinct and bore no resemblance to humans.[13]

Evolutionists classify the next stage of human evolution as "homo," that is "man." According to their claim, the living beings in the Homo series are more developed than *Australopithecus*. Evolutionists devise a fanciful evolution scheme by arranging different fossils of these creatures in a particular order. This scheme is imaginary because it has never been proved that there is an evolutionary relation between these different classes. Ernst Mayr, one of the twentieth century's most important evolutionists, contends in his book *One Long Argument* that "particularly historical [puzzles] such as the origin of life or of Homo sapiens, are extremely difficult and may even resist a final, satisfying explanation."[14]

By outlining the link chain as *Australopithecus* > *Homo habilis* > *Homo erectus* > *Homo sapiens*, evolutionists imply that each of these species is one another's ancestor. However, recent findings of paleoanthropologists have revealed that *Australopithecus*, *Homo habilis*, and *Homo erectus* lived at different parts of the world at the same time.[15]

Moreover, a certain segment of humans classified as *Homo erectus* have lived up until very modern times. *Homo sapiens neandarthalensis* and *Homo sapiens sapiens* (modern man) co-existed in the same region.[16]

This situation apparently indicates the invalidity of the claim that they are ancestors of one another. A paleontologist from Harvard University, Stephen Jay Gould, explains this deadlock of the theory of evolution, although he is an evolutionist himself:

> *What has become of our ladder if there are three coexisting lineages of hominids (A. africanus, the robust australopithecines, and H. habilis), none clearly derived from another? Moreover, none of the three display any evolutionary trends during their tenure on earth.*[17]

Put briefly, the scenario of human evolution, which is "up-



Evolutionist newspapers and magazines often print pictures of primitive man. The only available source for these pictures is the imagination of the artist. Evolutionary theory has been so dented by scientific data that today we see less and less of it in the serious press.

held" with the help of various drawings of some "half ape, half human" creatures appearing in the media and course books, that is, frankly, by means of propaganda, is nothing but a tale with no scientific foundation.

Lord Solly Zuckerman, one of the most famous and respected scientists in the U.K., who carried out research on this subject for years and studied *Australopithecus* fossils for 15 years, finally concluded, despite being an evolutionist himself, that there is, in fact, no such family tree branching out from ape-like creatures to man.

Zuckerman also made an interesting "spectrum of science" ranging from those he considered scientific to those he considered unscientific. According to Zuckerman's spectrum, the most "scientific"—that is, depending on concrete data—fields of science are chemistry and physics. After them come the biological sciences and then the social sciences. At the far end of the spectrum, which is the part considered to be most "unscientific," are "extra-sensory perception"—concepts such as telepathy and sixth sense—and finally "human evolution." Zuckerman explains his reasoning:

We then move right off the register of objective truth into those fields of presumed biological science, like extrasensory perception or the interpretation of man's fossil history, where to the faithful [evolutionist] anything is possible—and where the ardent believer [in evolution] is sometimes able to believe several contradictory things at the same time.[18]

The tale of human evolution boils down to nothing but the prejudiced interpretations of some fossils unearthed by certain people, who blindly adhere to their theory.

Darwinian Formula!

Besides all the technical evidence we have dealt with so far, let us now for once, examine what kind of a superstition the evolutionists have with an example so simple as to be understood even by children:

The theory of evolution asserts that life is formed by chance. According to this claim, lifeless and unconscious atoms came together to form the cell and then they somehow formed other living things, including man. Let us think about that. When we bring together the elements that are the building-blocks of life such as carbon, phosphorus, nitrogen and potassium, only a heap is formed. No matter what treatments it undergoes, this atomic heap cannot form even a single living being. If you like, let us formulate an "experiment" on this subject and let us examine on the behalf of evolutionists what they really claim without pronouncing loudly under the name "Darwinian formula":

Let evolutionists put plenty of materials present in the composition of living things such as phosphorus, nitrogen, carbon, oxygen, iron, and magnesium into big barrels. Moreover, let them add in these barrels any material that does not exist under normal conditions, but they think as necessary. Let them add in this mixture as many amino acids—which have no possibility of forming

under natural conditions—and as many proteins—a single one of which has a formation probability of 10^{-950}—as they like. Let them expose these mixtures to as much heat and moisture as they like. Let them stir these with whatever technologically developed device they like. Let them put the foremost scientists beside these barrels. Let these experts wait in turn beside these barrels for billions, and even trillions of years. Let them be free to use all kinds of conditions they believe to be necessary for a human's formation. No matter what they do, they cannot produce from these barrels a human, say a professor that examines his cell structure under the electron microscope. They cannot produce giraffes, lions, bees, canaries, horses, dolphins, roses, orchids, lilies, carnations, bananas, oranges, apples, dates, tomatoes, melons, watermelons, figs, olives, grapes, peaches, peafowls, pheasants, multicoloured butterflies, or millions of other living beings such as these. Indeed, they could not obtain even a single cell of any one of them.

Briefly, unconscious atoms cannot form the cell by coming together. They cannot take a new decision and divide this cell into two, then take other decisions and create the professors who first invent the electron microscope and then examine their own cell structure under that microscope. Matter is an unconscious, lifeless heap, and it comes to life with God's superior creation.

The theory of evolution, which claims the opposite, is a total fallacy completely contrary to reason. Thinking even a little bit on the claims of evolutionists discloses this reality, just as in the above example.

Technology in the Eye and the Ear

Another subject that remains unanswered by evolutionary theory is the excellent quality of perception in the eye and the ear.

Before passing on to the subject of the eye, let us briefly answer the question of how we see. Light rays coming from an object fall op-

positely on the eye's retina. Here, these light rays are transmitted into electric signals by cells and reach a tiny spot at the back of the brain, the "center of vision." These electric signals are perceived in this center as an image after a series of processes. With this technical background, let us do some thinking.

The brain is insulated from light. That means that its inside is completely dark, and that no light reaches the place where it is located. Thus, the "center of vision" is never touched by light and may even be the darkest place you have ever known. However, you observe a luminous, bright world in this pitch darkness.

The image formed in the eye is so sharp and distinct that even the technology of the twentieth century has not been able to attain it. For instance, look at the book you are reading, your hands with which you are holding it, and then lift your head and look around you. Have you ever seen such a sharp and distinct image as this one at any other place? Even the most developed television screen produced by the greatest television producer in the world cannot provide such a sharp image for you. This is a three-dimensional, colored, and extremely sharp image. For more than 100 years, thousands of engineers have been trying to achieve this sharpness. Factories, huge premises were established, much research has been done, plans and designs have been made for this purpose. Again, look at a TV screen and the book you hold in your hands. You will see that there is a big difference in sharpness and distinction. Moreover, the TV screen shows you a two-dimensional image, whereas with your eyes, you watch a three-dimensional perspective with depth.

For many years, tens of thousands of engineers have tried to make a three-dimensional TV and achieve the vision quality of the eye. Yes, they have made a three-dimensional television system, but it is not possible to watch it without putting on special 3-D glasses; moreover, it is only an artificial three-dimension. The

background is more blurred, the foreground appears like a paper setting. Never has it been possible to produce a sharp and distinct vision like that of the eye. In both the camera and the television, there is a loss of image quality.

Evolutionists claim that the mechanism producing this sharp and distinct image has been formed by chance. Now, if somebody told you that the television in your room was formed as a result of chance, that all of its atoms just happened to come together and make up this device that produces an image, what would you think? How can atoms do what thousands of people cannot?

If a device producing a more primitive image than the eye could not have been formed by chance, then it is very evident that the eye and the image seen by the eye could not have been formed by chance. The same situation applies to the ear. The outer ear picks up the available sounds by the auricle and directs them to the middle ear, the middle ear transmits the sound vibrations by intensifying them, and the inner ear sends these vibrations to the brain by translating them into electric signals. Just as with the eye, the act of hearing finalizes in the center of hearing in the brain.

The situation in the eye is also true for the ear. That is, the brain is insulated from sound just as it is from light. It does not let any sound in. Therefore, no matter how noisy is the outside, the inside of the brain is completely silent. Nevertheless, the sharpest sounds are perceived in the brain. In your completely silent brain, you listen to symphonies, and hear all of the noises in a crowded place. However, were the sound level in your brain was measured by a precise device at that moment, complete silence would be found to be prevailing there.

As is the case with imagery, decades of effort have been spent in trying to generate and reproduce sound that is faithful to the original. The results of these efforts are sound recorders, high-fidelity systems, and systems for sensing sound. Despite all of this

technology and the thousands of engineers and experts who have been working on this endeavor, no sound has yet been obtained that has the same sharpness and clarity as the sound perceived by the ear. Think of the highest-quality hi-fi systems produced by the largest company in the music industry. Even in these devices, when sound is recorded some of it is lost; or when you turn on a hi-fi you always hear a hissing sound before the music starts. However, the sounds that are the products of the human body's technology are extremely sharp and clear. A human ear never perceives a sound accompanied by a hissing sound or with atmospherics as does a hi-fi; rather, it perceives sound exactly as it is, sharp and clear. This is the way it has been since the creation of man.

So far, no man-made visual or recording apparatus has been as sensitive and successful in perceiving sensory data as are the eye and the ear. However, as far as seeing and hearing are concerned, a far greater truth lies beyond all this.

To Whom Does the Consciousness that Sees and Hears within the Brain Belong?

Who watches an alluring world in the brain, listens to symphonies and the twittering of birds, and smells the rose?

The stimulations coming from a person's eyes, ears, and nose travel to the brain as electro-chemical nerve impulses. In biology, physiology, and biochemistry books, you can find many details about how this image forms in the brain. However, you will never come across the most important fact: Who perceives these electro-chemical nerve impulses as images, sounds, odors, and sensory events in the brain? There is a consciousness in the brain that perceives all this without feeling any need for an eye, an ear, and a nose. To whom does this consciousness belong? Of course it does not belong to the nerves, the fat layer, and neurons comprising the

brain. This is why Darwinist-materialists, who believe that everything is comprised of matter, cannot answer these questions.

For this consciousness is the spirit created by God, which needs neither the eye to watch the images nor the ear to hear the sounds. Furthermore, it does not need the brain to think.

Everyone who reads this explicit and scientific fact should ponder on Almighty God, and fear and seek refuge in Him, for He squeezes the entire universe in a pitch-dark place of a few cubic centimeters in a three-dimensional, colored, shadowy, and luminous form.

A Materialist Faith

The information we have presented so far shows us that the theory of evolution is a incompatible with scientific findings. The theory's claim regarding the origin of life is inconsistent with science, the evolutionary mechanisms it proposes have no evolutionary power, and fossils demonstrate that the required intermediate forms have never existed. So, it certainly follows that the theory of evolution should be pushed aside as an unscientific idea. This is how many ideas, such as the Earth-centered universe model, have been taken out of the agenda of science throughout history.

However, the theory of evolution is kept on the agenda of science. Some people even try to represent criticisms directed against it as an "attack on science." Why?

The reason is that this theory is an indispensable dogmatic belief for some circles. These circles are blindly devoted to materialist philosophy and adopt Darwinism because it is the only materialist explanation that can be put forward to explain the workings of nature.

Interestingly enough, they also confess this fact from time to time. A well-known geneticist and an outspoken evolutionist, Richard C. Lewontin from Harvard University, confesses that he is

"first and foremost a materialist and then a scientist":

> *It is not that the methods and institutions of science somehow compel us accept a material explanation of the phenomenal world, but, on the contrary, that we are forced by our a priori adherence to material causes to create an apparatus of investigation and a set of concepts that produce material explanations, no matter how counter-intuitive, no matter how mystifying to the uninitiated. Moreover, that materialism is absolute, so we cannot allow a Divine Foot in the door.*[19]

These are explicit statements that Darwinism is a dogma kept alive just for the sake of adherence to materialism. This dogma maintains that there is no being save matter. Therefore, it argues that inanimate, unconscious matter created life. It insists that millions of different living species (e.g., birds, fish, giraffes, tigers, insects, trees, flowers, whales, and human beings) originated as a result of the interactions between matter such as pouring rain, lightning flashes, and so on, out of inanimate matter. This is a precept contrary both to reason and science. Yet Darwinists continue to defend it just so as "not to allow a Divine Foot in the door."

Anyone who does not look at the origin of living beings with a materialist prejudice will see this evident truth: All living beings are works of a Creator, Who is All-Powerful, All-Wise, and All-Knowing. This Creator is God, Who created the whole universe from non-existence, designed it in the most perfect form, and fashioned all living beings.

The Theory of Evolution: The Most Potent Spell in the World

Anyone free of prejudice and the influence of any particular ideology, who uses only his or her reason and logic, will clearly understand that belief in the theory of evolution, which brings to mind the superstitions of societies with no knowledge of science

or civilization, is quite impossible.

As explained above, those who believe in the theory of evolution think that a few atoms and molecules thrown into a huge vat could produce thinking, reasoning professors and university students; such scientists as Einstein and Galileo; such artists as Humphrey Bogart, Frank Sinatra and Luciano Pavarotti; as well as antelopes, lemon trees, and carnations. Moreover, as the scientists and professors who believe in this nonsense are educated people, it is quite justifiable to speak of this theory as "the most potent spell in history." Never before has any other belief or idea so taken away peoples' powers of reason, refused to allow them to think intelligently and logically and hidden the truth from them as if they had been blindfolded. This is an even worse and unbelievable blindness than the Egyptians worshipping the Sun God Ra, totem worship in some parts of Africa, the people of Saba worshipping the Sun, the tribe of Prophet Abraham (pbuh) worshipping idols they had made with their own hands, or the people of the Prophet Moses (pbuh) worshipping the Golden Calf.

In fact, God has pointed to this lack of reason in the Qur'an. In many verse, He reveals in many verses that some peoples' minds will be closed and that they will be powerless to see the truth. Some of these verses are as follows:

> **As for those who do not believe, it makes no difference to them whether you warn them or do not warn them, they will not believe. God has sealed up their hearts and hearing and over their eyes is a blindfold. They will have a terrible punishment. (Qur'an, 2:6-7)**

> **… They have hearts with which they do not understand. They have eyes with which they do not see. They have ears with which they do not hear. Such people are like cattle. No, they are even further astray! They are the unaware. (Qur'an, 7:179)**

Even if We opened up to them a door into heaven, and they spent the day ascending through it, they would only say: "Our eyesight is befuddled! Or rather we have been put under a spell!" (Qur'an, 15:14-15)

Words cannot express just how astonishing it is that this spell should hold such a wide community in thrall, keep people from the truth, and not be broken for 150 years. It is understandable that one or a few people might believe in impossible scenarios and claims full of stupidity and illogicality. However, "magic" is the only possible explanation for people from all over the world believing that unconscious and lifeless atoms suddenly decided to come together and form a universe that functions with a flawless system of organization, discipline, reason, and consciousness; a planet named Earth with all of its features so perfectly suited to life; and living things full of countless complex systems.

In fact, the Qur'an relates the incident of Prophet Moses (pbuh) and Pharaoh to show that some people who support atheistic philosophies actually influence others by magic. When Pharaoh was told about the true religion, he told Prophet Moses (pbuh) to meet with his own magicians. When Moses (pbuh) did so, he told them to demonstrate their abilities first. The verses continue:

He said: "You throw." And when they threw, they cast a spell on the people's eyes and caused them to feel great fear of them. They produced an extremely powerful magic. (Qur'an, 7:116)

As we have seen, Pharaoh's magicians were able to deceive everyone, apart from Moses (pbuh) and those who believed in him. However, his evidence broke the spell, or "swallowed up what they had forged," as the verse puts it.

We revealed to Moses, "Throw down your staff." And it immediately swallowed up what they had forged. So the Truth took place and what they did was shown to be false. (Qur'an, 7:117-118)

As we can see, when people realized that a spell had been cast upon them and that what they saw was just an illusion, Pharaoh's magicians lost all credibility. In the present day too, unless those who, under the influence of a similar spell, believe in these ridiculous claims under their scientific disguise and spend their lives defending them, abandon their superstitious beliefs, they also will be humiliated when the full truth emerges and the spell is broken. In fact, world-renowned British writer and philosopher Malcolm Muggeridge also stated this:

> *I myself am convinced that the theory of evolution, especially the extent to which it's been applied, will be one of the great jokes in the history books in the future. Posterity will marvel that so very flimsy and dubious an hypothesis could be accepted with the incredible credulity that it has.*[20]

That future is not far off: On the contrary, people will soon see that "chance" is not a deity, and will look back on the theory of evolution as the worst deceit and the most terrible spell in the world. That spell is already rapidly beginning to be lifted from the shoulders of people all over the world. Many people who see its true face are wondering with amazement how they could ever have been taken in by it.

They said "Glory be to You! We have no knowledge except what You have thought us. You are the All-Knowing, the All-Wise."
(Qur'an, 2: 32)

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